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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines statewide trends in the well-being of Missouri's children. The statistical portrait is based on outcome measures of general areas of children's well being: (1) students free/reduced price lunch program; (2) births to mothers without high school diplomas; (3) low birthweight infants; (4) infant mortality; (5) child deaths; (6) lead poisoning; (7) child abuse; (8) out-of-home placements; (9) high school dropout rates; (10) births to teens; and (11) teen violent deaths. Following a brief profile of the state and of minority populations, the second section of the report provides information on the state as a whole by outcome measures. The third section provides information on Missouri's youth risk behavior in areas such as safety, weapons use, substance abuse, mental health, sexual activity, HIV/AIDS awareness, tobacco use, and lifestyles. The fourth section addresses new federal and state laws concerning children in foster care, while the fifth section addresses other important legislative developments for children in 1998. The sixth section, and bulk of the report, provides data by county as follows: (1) outcome measures; (2) dates; (3) numbers; (4) rates; (5) trends; (6) state rates; (7) county rates; (8) county trends; (9) indicators; and (10) composite county rankings. Three appendices include: raw data by county; data notes, sources and references; and composite county ranks for 1995-1998. (SD)

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1998 Data Book

Citizens for Missouri's Children ■ Children's Trust Fund

Funded by the Children's Trust Fund and the Annie E. Casey Foundation

November 1998

KIDS COUNT in Missouri

KIDS COUNT in Missouri (KCM) is a collaborative project of Citizens for Missouri's Children, The Children's Trust Fund and more than 30 public and private organizations from across the state. The project's mission is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children by heightening awareness of children's issues within local communities and by promoting more effective responses to children's needs throughout the state.

A major part of KCM is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book*, documenting the status of children in all 115 Missouri counties. KIDS COUNT data are used as a starting point for discussion at KIDS COUNT Wednesdays, which are held several times throughout the Missouri legislative session. Individuals from across the state receive basic advocacy training and meet with their legislators. KIDS COUNT data and their implications for children are the driving forces behind the work of Citizens for Missouri's Children.

KIDS COUNT in Missouri is funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropic source for disadvantaged children. The foundation supports a network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that shapes a new direction for America's children.

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) is a statewide child advocacy organization serving as an independent voice for children on issues, policies and government programs that affect their lives and about which they cannot speak for themselves. The organization's mission is to advocate for the rights and well-being of all Missouri's children, with a primary emphasis on children with greatest need.

In addition to managing the KIDS COUNT in Missouri project, CMC promotes early childhood care and education programs, monitors implementation of the state's new welfare program, documents expenditures on children's services and supports child protective services reform. CMC convenes the annual Assembly for Children and Families every summer to bring together citizens, service providers and policy makers who share a common concern for children. During each legislative session, CMC keeps the public informed with frequent Action Alerts about pending legislation, as well as with a weekly Rapid Response Network memo. CMC's quarterly newsletter, *The Children's Chronicle*, provides in-depth analysis of current policy issues.

Founded in 1983, CMC is a member of the National Association of Child Advocates.

Children's Trust Fund

The Children's Trust Fund (CTF) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the vision of children and families who are able to grow and reach their full potential in a nurturing and healthy environment free from child abuse and neglect. It was established in 1983 by the Missouri General Assembly and is governed by a 15-member board of directors appointed by the Governor. The mission of the Children's Trust Fund is to prevent or alleviate child abuse and neglect for Missouri's children and families through planning and policy development; appropriate funding of results-oriented programs; training programs for prevention professionals; research; public awareness and education; and integration of statewide prevention efforts.

CTF currently funds community-based Family Resource Programs to assist six communities in developing systems to provide services to families that maximize resources and prevent duplication. CTF funds research projects, such as a study of the costs associated with survivors of Shaken Baby Syndrome and the impact those costs have on public policy. CTF also supports programs that provide: home visitation for parents of newborns; home and center-based educational, personal and family skills building for parents; parenting skills and child care for teen parents; and school-based programs on sexual abuse and violence prevention.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 4
Missouri Profile 6
Missouri Minority Profile 7

Outcome Measures

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price Lunch Program 8
Births to Mothers Without High School Diploma 11
Low Birthweight Infants 13
Infant Mortality 15
Child Deaths 17
Special Focus: Lead Poisoning 19
Probable Cause Child Abuse 20
Out-of-Home Placement Entries 23
Annual High School Dropouts 25
Births to Teens 27
Teen Violent Deaths 29
Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey 31
Special Focus: Hope for Children in Foster Care 33
Other Important Legislative Developments 39
Glossary 40
How to Use the County Pages 42
County Pages 43

Appendices

Raw Data for Indicators 158
Data Notes, Sources and References 162
County Ranks 1995-1998 164

Executive Summary

The sixth annual *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* provides information on measures of child well-being for the state and its 115 counties. By highlighting trends and comparing geographic areas, the project educates Missourians about the condition of vulnerable children and encourages citizen action to improve their lives.

There are now more than 1.4 million children living in Missouri, comprising slightly more than one-fourth of the total population. More than one-sixth of the state's children are African-American, Hispanic, Asian or Native American.

Between the base and current years, six KIDS COUNT in Missouri outcome measures improved, one did not change, and three worsened. Two of the three measures that worsened between 1992 and 1997 (out-of-home placement entries and teen violent deaths) have shown more recent improvement.

Measures of Economic Well-Being

✔ The percent of *students enrolled in the free or reduced-price lunch program*, an estimate of child poverty, decreased between 1992 and 1993. Since 1993, the rate has slowly increased, but the 1997 percent is still lower than the base year, 1992. More than one-third of Missouri's students lived in families whose incomes were low enough to qualify for this program. Low-income children are at higher risk than other children for a variety of physical, educational and social problems.

✔ Children who are born to undereducated parents face the highest odds of living in chronic poverty. In 1997, almost one in five Missouri births was to a *mother without a high school diploma*. This rate decreased in the early 1990s but has leveled off since 1995.

The number of *children receiving cash assistance* decreased 22% between 1992 and 1997, primarily as a result of Missouri's improving job market during those years. Many of these children are still living in poverty, however, as their parents replace welfare with low-paying employment.

Economic indicators for adults in the work force show encouraging trends for Missouri's families with children. The *unemployment rate* decreased; both *per capita income* and *annual salary per job* increased.

Measures of Child Health

✔ The *infant mortality* rate has declined steadily during the past 13 years, due to a combination of improved medical technology and public health outreach efforts. In 1997, 562 infants died before their first birthday.

✘ The percent of *low birthweight infants*, on the other hand, has increased steadily over the past 13 years despite the fact that more women are receiving prenatal care and having healthy pregnancies. The increase has been fueled by greater numbers of multiple birth deliveries, primarily associated with delayed childbearing and the use of fertility drugs or in vitro fertilization procedures. In 1997, 5,721 newborns had low birthweights.

Almost 5,400 young children were found to have dangerously high levels of lead in their blood in 1997. Less than one in ten Missouri children were screened for lead poisoning, despite the fact that Missouri has the 9th highest *lead poisoning* risk in the United States.

The number of *children enrolled in Medicaid* increased 30% between 1992 and 1997 because of eligibility expansions in 1994.

Measures of Child Safety

✔ The *child death* rate has decreased during the 1990s. Of the 297 children who died in 1997, almost half were victims of accidents and other unintentional injuries.

✔ The rate of *probable cause child abuse and neglect* has decreased since 1993. This decrease is at least partially attributable to a pilot program that changes how abuse and neglect hotline reports are handled and reported. Because a majority of cases in this pilot aren't formally investigated, a conclusion of "probable cause" is not possible. In 1997, almost 16,000 children were confirmed as abused or neglected.

✘ The *out-of-home placement entry* rate increased between 1990 and 1996 but decreased slightly in 1997. More than 6,600 children were removed from their homes and placed in foster homes, relative care or residential institutions.

Measures of Adolescent Well-Being

NC The *high school dropout* rate increased between 1992 and 1994 but has declined since then. There were more than 15,000 dropouts from public high schools in 1997. These youth face economic insecurity and other negative outcomes.

✓ The *teen birth* rate has declined steadily since 1991. In 1997, more than 10,000 Missouri teens gave birth. These teens and their children are likely to face poverty, unemployment or underemployment, and health problems.

✗ The *teen violent death* rate increased between 1992 and 1995 but has decreased since then. In 1997, 296 teens died from car crashes, homicide, suicide or unintentional injuries. A decrease in teen homicide deaths in the past three years contributed to the recent improvement in this rate.

According to the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, Missouri teens are more likely than their national peers to engage in certain risk behaviors such as frequent cigarette use, failure to use seat belts or drinking and driving. These behaviors contribute to teen deaths.

Trends for Missouri's Minority Children

Although 1997 data on many KIDS COUNT measures by race are not available this year, it bears repeating that Missouri's 244,000 minority children face higher risks for adverse outcomes than their Caucasian peers. They are two to three times as likely as Caucasian children to have low birthweights, die in infancy or adolescence, be confirmed as abused or neglected, enter out-of-home placements such as foster care or become teen parents. One notable sign of progress, however, was the teen birth rate for minority girls, which decreased by 25% between 1992 and 1996.

New Laws Offer Hope to Missouri's Children

1998 was a promising year for children. State laws were passed that address child safety, health and early education. If these laws are implemented thoughtfully, many of the KIDS COUNT in Missouri measures could improve in the coming years.

Permanency and Safety for More Abused and Neglected Children

The Missouri legislature passed Senate Bill 674 (Sims) and House Bill 1822 (Kelly-27) that made changes to Missouri's statutes to bring them into compliance with the 1997 federal Adoption and Safe Families Act. The laws limit the state's use of "reasonable efforts" to reunify children with their biological parents and expedite the decision-making process that determines whether children in foster care can return home or be freed for adoption. The laws also provide financial incentives for increasing adoptions.

Missouri's Division of Family Services and the Juvenile/Family Courts are beginning to implement the new laws by reviewing the case records of children who are in long-term placement and holding permanency hearings more frequently. The State is expanding a pilot program that enables flexible use of dollars to provide better targeting of needed services.

While the intent of the new laws is good, many challenges lie ahead. Division of Family Services and Court staff, who are already underpaid and overloaded, must now make quicker decisions and work harder to achieve permanency plans for abused and neglected children. There are insufficient resources at the community level to support permanent homes for children. The Missouri Legislature needs to appropriate funding for DFS to hire more workers, and both DFS and the courts must recruit, train and retain quality staff. Public education and outreach will be required to increase the number of available foster and adoptive homes.

Other Legislative Victories for Kids

The passage of Senate Bill 632 (Quick) expanded Medicaid eligibility to cover children living in families who earn up to 300% of the poverty level and who have been uninsured for at least six months. Families earning between 226% and 300% of poverty will have co-pays for doctors' visits and prescriptions and will pay monthly premiums. The program expansion is currently underway.

House Bill 1519 (Boucher) established an Early Childhood Development, Education and Care Fund, which will establish preschool programs through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The bill also funds rate increases for accredited child care providers and vouchers so that low-income families can afford child care services.

Missouri Profile

▶ State Capital - Jefferson City

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	National Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	271,351	321,101	36.5%	36.1%	✓	27**
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	15,784	14,142	20.8%	19.1%	✓	N/A
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	27,696	28,001	7.1%	7.6%	✗	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	3,728	2,886	9.6	7.8	✓	23
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1,694	1,560	32.7	29.0	✓	28
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	17,096	15,687*	12.7	11.2	✓	27
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5,691	6,647	4.2	4.7	✗	22
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	14,088	15,551	6.3%	6.3%	NC	41
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	10,836	10,094	63.2	51.5	✓	29
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1,478	1,614	81.3	84.9	✗	40

TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

No Change ***NC***

- High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,344,200 1,406,424
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.9% 26.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	17.9% 17.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	17.4% 21.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	15.5% 19.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$19,207 $22,984
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$23,855 $26,776
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.7% 4.2%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	76.9% 75.1%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	42.3% 38.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	18,256 41,888
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	95,650 124,201
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	12.1% 9.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	28.2% 24.5%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	19.2% 23.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	60.7% 89.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	 1997	 14%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	16,704 22,444
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	76.7 72.1

*9,613 Children were assigned to Family Assessments.
**Children in poverty national rank.

Missouri Minority Profile

TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

No Change NC

Changed for the Worse ✗

Outcome Measures	Year	Caucasian Rate			Minority Rate		
		Base	Current	Trend	Base	Current	Trend
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma	1992/1997	17.9%	17.2%	✓	32.7%	29.1%	✓
Low birthweight infants	1988-92/1993-97	5.9%	6.5%	✗	12.7%	12.6%	✓
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1988-92/1993-97	7.9	6.5	✓	16.9	14.1	✓
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1987-91/1992-96	29.9	27.3	✓	51.6	45.7	✓
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000)	1992/1996	10.5	10.0	✓	22.8	23.0	✗
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000)	1992/1996	3.4	3.4	NC	9.6	11.0	✗
Births to teens ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	1992/1996	50.3	45.0	✓	132.3	98.7	✓
Violent deaths ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1987-91/1992-96	77.0	67.5	✓	102.7	185.0	✗

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program

Definition

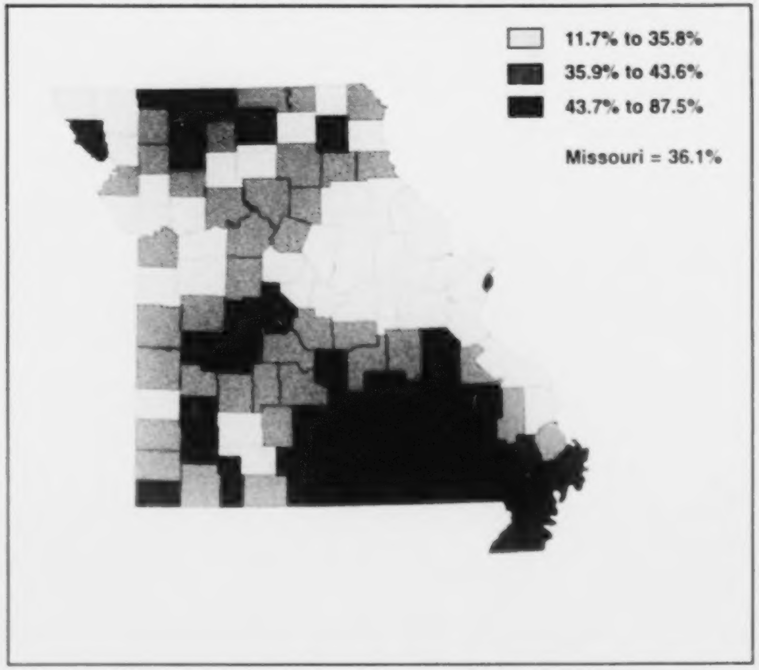
The percent of Missouri students enrolled in the free or reduced price lunch program is used to measure child poverty. Students who live in homes with annual incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level ($21,320 for a family of four) are eligible for free meals. Students who live in homes with annual incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level ($30,340 for a family of four) are eligible for reduced price meals.

Significance

Poor children face enormous risks as they grow and develop. Compared to other children, they are much more vulnerable to hunger, homelessness, physical and mental disabilities, illness, violence, nutritional deficiencies and death. In school, poor children have lower tests scores, more learning disabilities, greater special education needs and higher chances of dropping out than middle- or upper-class children. Children are at greatest risk for being poor if they live in families with one or more of these characteristics: teen parents, parents who dropped out of high school and single parents.

Children are more likely to be poor than any other age group, and are more likely to be chronically poor than adults or senior citizens. Young children in Missouri are more likely to be poor than older children.

Percent of Students Enrolled, 1997



According to 1993 Census estimates, 26.0% of children under the age of five were poor, compared to 19.4% of school-aged children.

This measure, in its more narrow definition, is an important indicator of child nutrition. Children who are constantly hungry have a diminished capacity to learn. Participation in the school lunch program enables children to get the nutrition they need to succeed in school. Children from low-income families receive one-third to one-half of their daily nutritional intake from the school lunch program. Students participating in the program do better on standardized achievement tests and are late or absent from school less than children of similar incomes who do not participate.

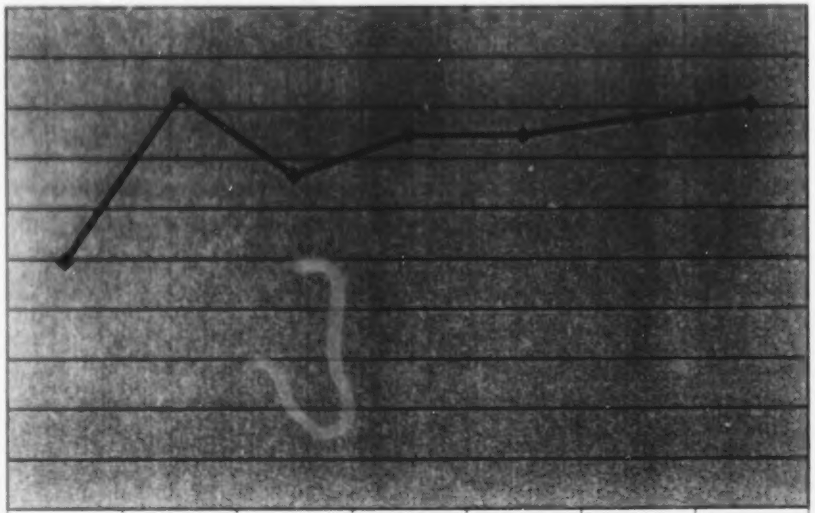
Missouri Findings

More than one-third or 321,101 Missouri students were enrolled in the free/reduced price lunch program in 1997. The rate increased slightly from 1996.

County Findings

The counties with the lowest participation rates in 1997, indicating low child poverty, were primarily suburban: Platte, Clay and Cass (Kansas City area); and St. Charles and Jefferson (St. Louis area). The highest participation rates, indicating high child poverty, were found in the southeastern counties of Shannon, Wayne, Mississippi, Carter, Pemiscot, Oregon and Ripley, as well as in St. Louis City. In these counties, more than 60% of the students lived in families that were poor enough to qualify for the school lunch program.

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program, 1990-1997



	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
% of Enrolled Students	29.9%	36.5%	33.3%	34.9%	34.9%	35.6%	36.1%

Children Receiving Cash Assistance

The number of children receiving cash assistance decreased 22% between 1992 and 1997. This decrease can largely be attributed to improvements in Missouri's job market. Also, new federal and state policies place many welfare recipients directly into welfare-to-work activities, which reduce the length of time they receive benefits. Many of the children who are leaving the cash assistance rolls are still living in poverty as their parents replace welfare with low-paying employment.

As of September 30, 1998, more than 7,000 adults receiving cash assistance had been sanctioned for failure to comply with work or other program requirements. When an adult is sanctioned, the family's grant is reduced or suspended. Children receiving cash assistance but living in families where an adult has been sanctioned are therefore forced into deeper poverty.

Preventive Factors

Preventive Factors against poverty include:

- ✓ Jobs that pay a livable wage
- ✓ Supportive services that help individuals find and maintain jobs, including child care, transportation and health care
- ✓ Income support for individuals who are unable to work
- ✓ Adequate and effective collection of child support for children in single parent families
- ✓ Progressive tax policies that ease the tax burden on low-income families

Minority Data

Data for Caucasian and minority children are unavailable for the school lunch program.

Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas

Definition

This variable measures the percent of births to mothers of all ages who have less than twelve years of education, as indicated on the newborns' birth certificates.

Significance

Children who are born to undereducated parents face the highest odds of living in chronic poverty. In 1995, the poverty rate was 57% for children living with parents who had dropped out of school, but only 4% for children living with at least one parent with a college degree.

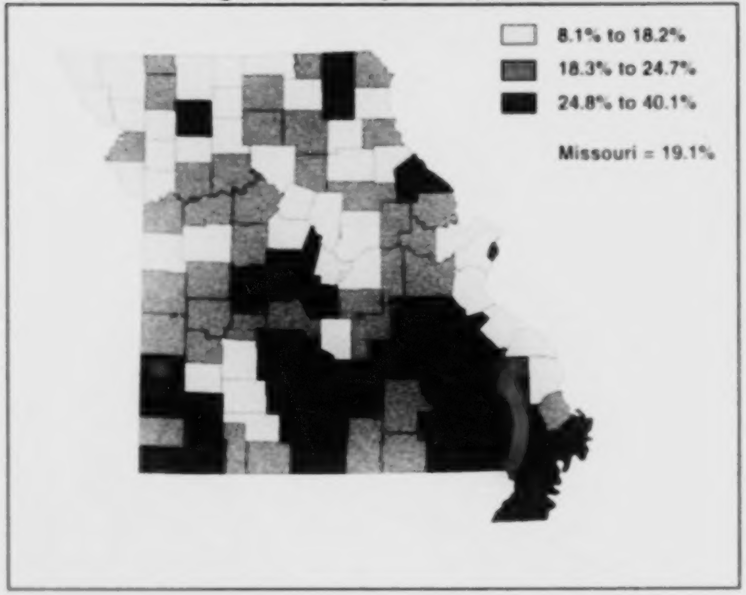
Parental education level has shown to be a better predictor of grade repetition than family income, poverty status, family structure, ethnic group or family size. Nationally, 35% of children whose parents had less than a high school diploma had repeated a grade, compared to only 21% of children whose parents had high school diplomas and 9% of children whose parents were college graduates.

According to the Missouri School Improvement Project, Missouri parents who are high school graduates are almost twice as likely to report that their children make mostly A's in school than those with less than a high school education.

Missouri Findings

Almost one in five, or 14,412 births in 1997 were to undereducated mothers. The rate decreased in the early 1990s and has leveled off since 1995. Approximately half of mothers with less than twelve years of education were teenagers, one-third were young women ages 20 to 24, and the rest were 25 or older.

Percent of Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas, 1997

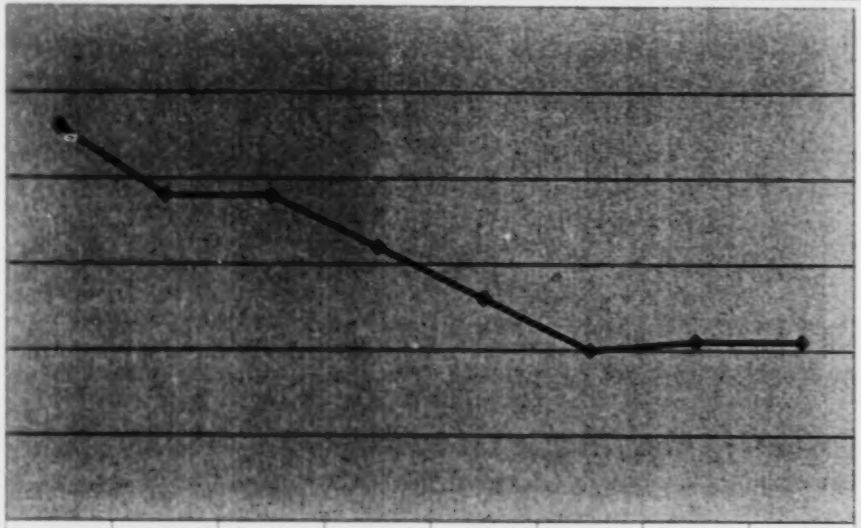


County Findings

Fewer than 10% of children were born to mothers without a high school diploma in 1997 in St. Charles, Platte, Andrew, Chariton and Nodaway Counties. More than one-third of children were born to undereducated mothers in nine counties, including Ripley, Scotland, Mississippi, McDonald, Pemiscot, Morgan, Dunklin, Dallas and Carter.

It should be noted that Scotland County, in northern Missouri, has a large community of Mennonite families. Because these families only require children to attend school through eighth grade, a majority of all Mennonite births would be to women with less than 12 years of education.

Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas, 1990-1997



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
% of Total Births	21.6%	20.8%	20.8%	20.2%	19.6%	19.0%	19.1%	19.1%

Preventive Factors

Factors that protect against female high school dropout include:

- ✓ Adequate preschool and early education programs that help prepare students to learn
- ✓ Early identification of at-risk students, particularly in elementary school and during transition periods from elementary school to junior high, and from junior high to high school
- ✓ Teachers who are able to identify and address cultural differences to reduce the high dropout rates of minority students
- ✓ School-based or school-linked physical and mental health services
- ✓ Services to children with disabilities, especially behaviorally disordered children
- ✓ Programs that enhance the life choices of adolescent females by addressing esteem issues, assertiveness training, social and leadership development, school performance and academic achievement
- ✓ Family planning services that provide health care and access to contraceptives
- ✓ Services that promote healthy outcomes for teenage parents, incorporating afterbirth care and pediatric care
- ✓ Services that support teen parents' opportunities to continue in school, including child care assistance and employment training opportunities

Minority Data

Minority infants were almost twice as likely as Caucasian children to be born to undereducated mothers (29.1% vs. 17.2%) in 1997. Rates for both groups of infants improved between 1992 and 1997.

Low Birthweight Infants

Definition

This variable measures the percent of infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5.5 pounds) at birth. This includes term and pre-term infants. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

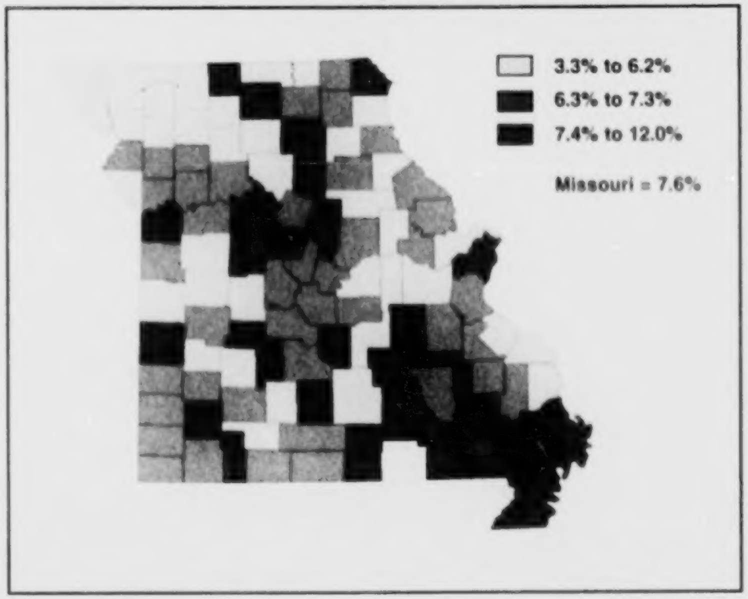
Significance

Babies born with low birthweights are at high risk for adverse outcomes and developmental problems throughout their lives. They are more likely than normal birthweight infants to have brain damage, cerebral palsy, neurological impairment and cognitive disorders. Almost half of these infants will enter special education at some point in their lives. Approximately 60% of all infants who die before their first birthday have low birthweights.

Caring for low-birthweight infants is extremely costly. In Missouri, low-birthweight infants comprise less than 8% of total births but account for 71% of all newborn expenditures. The usual newborn nursery cost is approximately $500, but for a low-birthweight infant medical charges can reach $15,000.

Women who lack adequate prenatal care or health insurance, and women who take fertility drugs, are at high risk of delivering low birthweight infants. Other risk factors include smoking and low maternal weight gain during pregnancy. In Missouri, 88.6% of pregnant women received adequate prenatal care in 1997. This rate has steadily improved since 1992. However, almost 20% of pregnant women reported that they smoked during their pregnancy.

Percent Low Birthweight Births, 1993-1997

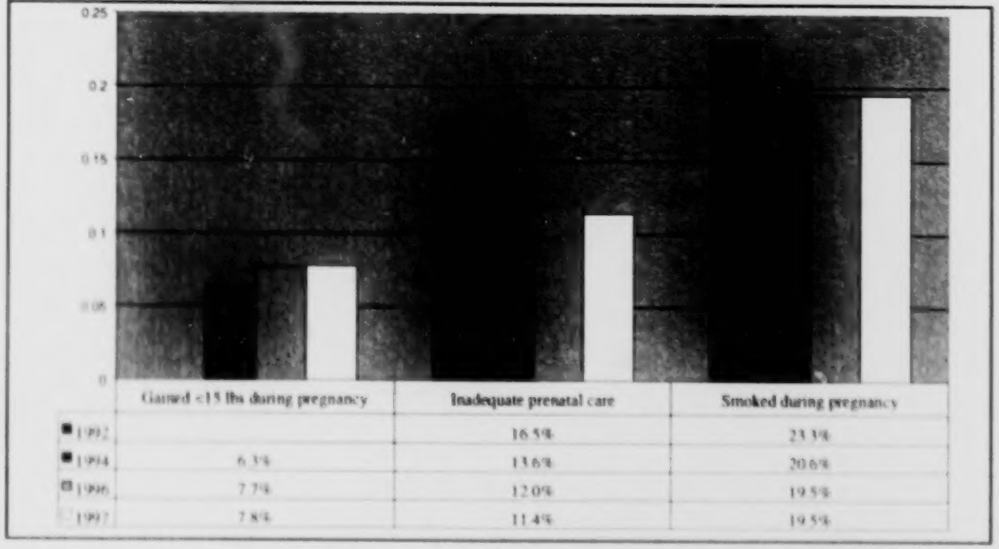


Missouri Findings

The low birthweight rate in Missouri has increased since the mid-1980s. In 1997, 5,721 newborns had low birthweight. The Missouri Department of Health reports that almost half of the increase in low birthweight infants is due to greater numbers of multiple birth deliveries, primarily associated with delayed childbearing and the use of fertility drugs or in vitro fertilization procedures. Older mothers (over age 35) accounted for 10% of total births in 1997, compared to 5% in 1982.

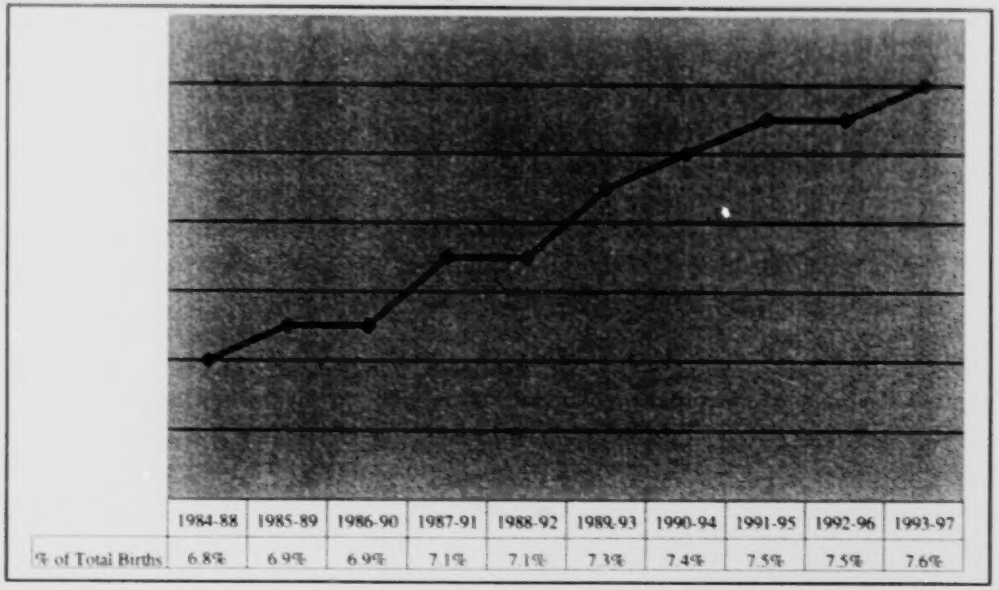
There are two types of low birthweight infants: those delivered too early and those delivered at full-term, but born too small. Since 1984, there has been a greater increase in infants who are born too early than those born too small. This reflects the fact that behavioral changes such as improved diet or smoking cessation have more of an impact on the baby's weight than on the length of the pregnancy.

Low Birthweight Risk Factors, 1992-1997



	Gained <15 lbs during pregnancy	Inadequate prenatal care	Smoked during pregnancy
■ 1992		16.5%	23.3%
■ 1994	6.3%	13.6%	20.6%
▨ 1996	7.7%	12.0%	19.5%
☐ 1997	7.8%	11.4%	19.5%

Low Birthweight Infants, 1984-1997



	1984-88	1985-89	1986-90	1987-91	1988-92	1989-93	1990-94	1991-95	1992-96	1993-97
% of Total Births	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%	7.6%

County Findings

In six counties, including Osage, Holt, Nodaway, Perry, Andrew and Shelby, the low birthweight rate was 5% or less during 1993-97. The counties with the highest rates were Pemiscot, St. Louis City, Mississippi, Dunklin, Wayne and Randolph, with rates at or above 10%.

Preventive Factors

Preventive Factors against low birthweight include:

- ✓ Adequate and early prenatal care, maternal education, and nutritional services
- ✓ Strong social support networks for pregnant women
- ✓ Efforts that decrease births to teenaged girls
- ✓ Programs that educate women about the dangers of drug, alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy
- ✓ Drug, alcohol and tobacco use prevention and treatment programs

Minority Data

The low birthweight rate for minority babies was 12.6%, almost twice the Caucasian rate of 6.5%. The rate for Caucasian infants worsened between 1988-92 and 1993-97, while the rate for minority infants improved slightly.

Infant Mortality

Definition

This variable measures the number of infants who die before their first birthday. The rate is expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

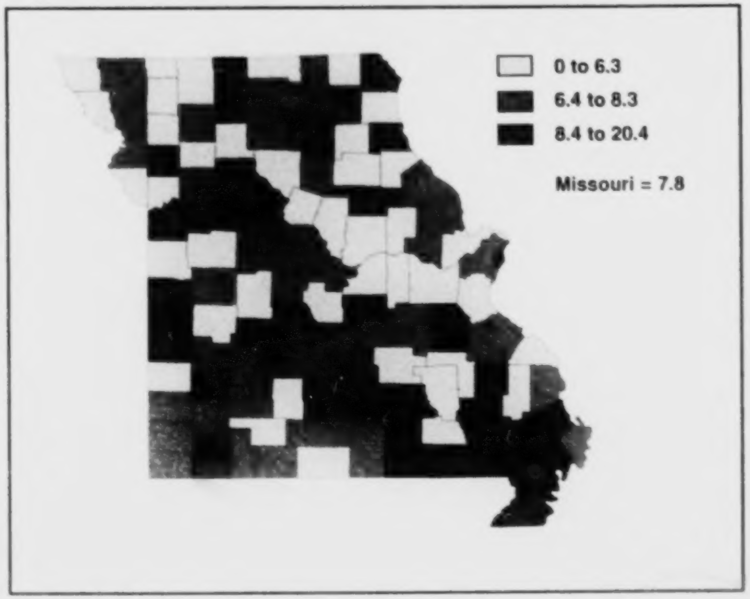
Significance

The infant mortality rate goes beyond simple health considerations to encompass economic and safety issues as well. Many individuals consider the infant mortality rate to be one of the defining measures of a society's well-being. Infants are more likely to die before their first birthday if they live in unsafe homes and neighborhoods or have inadequate nutrition, health care or supervision.

Missouri Findings

The statewide infant mortality rate has declined steadily through the past 13 years. The combination of improved medical technology and public health outreach efforts has facilitated this improvement. In 1997, 562 infants died before their first birthday. Approximately two-thirds of these deaths occurred within the first 27 days.

Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births, 1993-97



County Findings

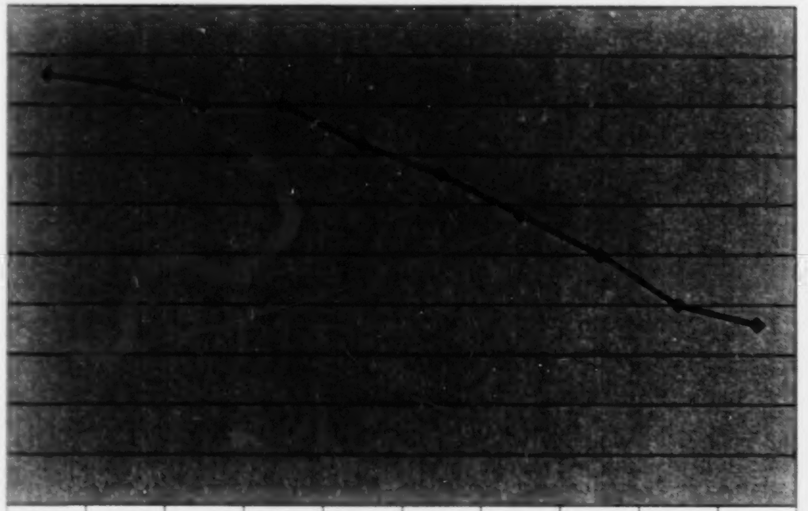
There were no infant deaths for the past five years in Gentry, Ozark, Putnam and Worth Counties. The counties with the highest infant mortality rates in 1993-97 were Mercer, Clark, Wayne, Vernon and Pemiscot, with rates above 15.0. Eighteen counties had rates above 10.0. Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five year period, rates and ranks should be interpreted with caution.

Preventive Factors

Preventive Factors against infant death include:

- ✓ Quality prenatal care for pregnant women and pediatric care for all infants immediately after birth
- ✓ Education efforts regarding prevention and treatment of birth defects, neonatal drug addictions and AIDS, and on the prevention of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
- ✓ Development of a referral and information network that provides information for parents on maternal and child health care
- ✓ Healthy home environments, including adequate housing and proper sanitation
- ✓ Child abuse prevention efforts

Infant Deaths, 1984-1997



	1984-88	1985-89	1986-90	1987-91	1988-92	1989-93	1990-94	1991-95	1992-96	1993-97
Per 1,000 Live Births	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.8

Minority Data

The mortality rate for minority infants was 14.1 per 1,000 live births for 1993-97, more than twice the Caucasian rate of 6.5. Rates for both groups improved between 1988-92 and 1993-97.

Deaths of Children, Ages 1-14

Definition

This variable measures deaths of children ages one through fourteen from all causes. The rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

Child Deaths, 1984-1997

	1984-88	1985-89	1986-90	1987-91	1988-92	1989-93	1990-94	1991-95	1992-96	1993-97
Per 100,000 Children 1-14	33.7	30.8	31.7	33.1	32.7	33.5	31.2	30.4	30.2	29.0

Significance

While mortality drops sharply after the first year, children are still at risk from a number of health and environmental factors. This measure, like infant mortality, reflects the physical health, adult supervision and risks in the home and community that children face every day.

Missouri Findings

The child death rate has improved slightly since the beginning of the decade. In 1997, 294 children died in Missouri. Almost half (46%) of these deaths were attributable to accidents, while 29% were related to diseases. The remaining deaths were due to cancer (11%), homicide (6%), birth defects (5%) and suicide (3%). There were 17 homicide deaths and 9 suicide deaths among this age group in 1997. Boys accounted for 55% of all deaths.

According to the Missouri Child Fatality Review Program, 16 children died as a result of firearm homicides, suicides or accidents in 1996.

Children with HIV/AIDS

Three children of this age group died of AIDS-related causes in 1997. The Department of Health confirmed two new cases of HIV infection and two new AIDS cases for children under the age of 13 in 1997. A total of 51 children have been diagnosed with AIDS since 1982. Of these, 34 have died.

Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional injuries are responsible for the deaths of hundreds of Missouri children each year. These accidents also cause serious injuries for many children. In 1995, more than 7,200 children were hospitalized for accident-related injuries and more than 227,000 were seen in emergency rooms. The total cost of these unintentional injuries was more than $233 million.

County Findings

Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five-year period, this measure is not used to calculate the composite county rank. Rates should be interpreted with caution.

Minority Data

The 1992-96 aggregate death rate for minority children was 45.7 per 100,000, compared to 27.3 for Caucasian children. Rates for both groups of children improved between 1987-91 and 1992-96.

Preventive Factors

Children who are properly immunized are protected from deadly or complicating diseases such as whooping cough, measles or polio. Missouri tracks the percent of two-year old children seen at public health clinics who are properly immunized. This rate improved from 61% in 1994 to 89% in 1997.

Other Preventive Factors against child deaths include:

- ✓ Quality, affordable health care systems that emphasize prevention of disease and unintentional injuries, and promotion of overall well-being for children
- ✓ Programs that ensure proper child nutrition, including WIC and free/reduced price school breakfast and lunch
- ✓ Firearm safety measures such as trigger lock mechanisms
- ✓ Proper and consistent use of car seats and bicycle helmets
- ✓ Access to safe playgrounds
- ✓ Adequate and safe housing that is free from lead paint and other toxins

Special Focus: Lead Poisoning

Significance

The *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1998 Data Book* includes county information on the number of children who are considered lead-poisoned. Lead poisoning occurs when children eat lead-based paint chips or inhale lead-laden dust. Lead poisoning has been linked to reduced IQ, behavioral problems such as impulsiveness, restlessness, and short attention spans, and criminal behavior. Even relatively low levels of lead poisoning can cause irreversible damage to a child's nervous system. Very young children are at greatest risk because their immature organs enhance the absorption of lead and its toxic effects.

Poor children are more likely than nonpoor children to be lead poisoned because of their housing and nutrition status. Houses built prior to 1950 are likely to contain lead-based paint. Inadequate nutrition decreases the body's resistance to lead, while regular meals with high amounts of calcium and iron protect the body against absorption of lead dust and paint. Poverty compounds vulnerability to lead poisoning because poor children are more likely to live in older homes and are less likely to have balanced diets.

Lead Screenings in Missouri, 1997

Estimated number of children under age 6	447,893
Number of children under age 6 who were screened	39,402
Number of children with elevated blood lead levels	5,382

Missouri Findings

Children in Missouri are at high risk of lead poisoning. The Environmental Protection Agency ranked Missouri 9th among all states on a scale of estimated lead risk. This ranking considers the age of a state's housing stock, the number of children in poverty, and the number of young children. In Missouri, 28% of the housing stock was built before 1950. At least half of the housing stock in five northern rural counties (Atchison, Carroll, Holt, Scotland and Worth) was built before 1950, as was 70% of the housing stock in St. Louis City.

The Missouri Department of Health coordinates a lead screening and treatment program. Only children who receive Medicaid benefits, or who participate in Head Start programs, are mandated to receive lead screenings. Because most children do not exhibit any obvious symptoms of lead poisoning, it is likely that many cases are going undetected.

In 1997, 39,402 children under the age of six were screened in public clinics and private pediatricians' offices. This represents approximately 9% of the under six population in the state. Of the children screened, 14% or 5,382 children had elevated blood lead levels and were considered lead poisoned.

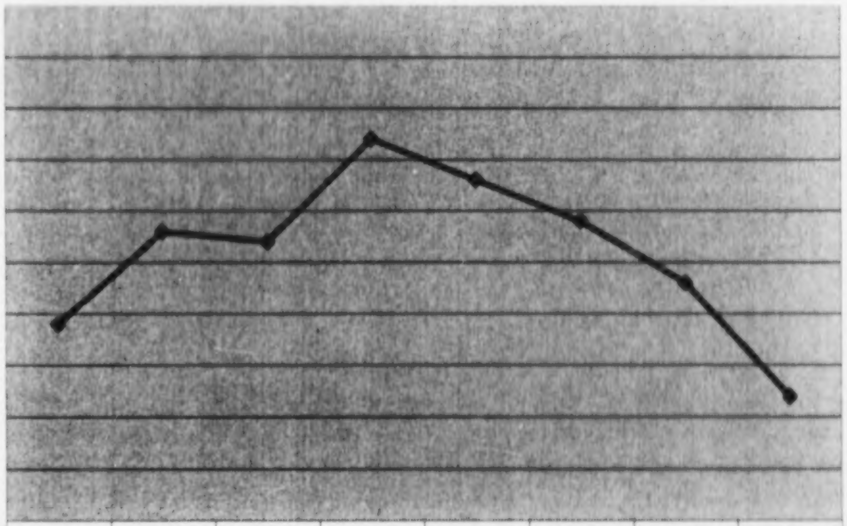
Contrary to popular wisdom, lead poisoning is not a thing of the past. Thousands of children will suffer from behavioral and health problems if their illness is not caught in time. More children need to be screened, and more efforts need to be made to target older houses for lead abatement or remediation.

Probable Cause Child Abuse and Neglect

Definition

This variable measures the number of children who have been confirmed as abused or neglected by the Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services, after a report of suspected abuse or neglect has been made. The rate is expressed per 1,000 children.

Probable Cause Child Abuse Victims, 1990-1997



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Per 1,000 Children	11.9	12.8	12.7	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.3	11.2

Significance

Children who are abused or neglected are damaged physically, mentally, socially and emotionally. Even if they escape serious injury, they are at higher risk for many negative outcomes, including adolescent pregnancy, substance abuse, juvenile delinquency and academic failure. Young children who are abused are more likely than other children to be socially withdrawn or physically aggressive.

When abused children commit crimes, they are more likely than other children to become chronic and serious offenders. A U.S. Department of Justice survey found that 68% of youths that had been arrested had a prior history of abuse or neglect.

Children who are at highest risk for abuse and neglect live in families where the parents were abused as children, and have criminal, mental illness or substance abuse histories. Adults who abuse children often have poor coping or problem solving skills, and are socially isolated. Many are experiencing external stress, such as marital discord, work instability or poor living conditions.

Missouri Findings

Official child abuse and neglect counts underrepresent the true number of abused and neglected children in Missouri, as only a fraction of them are brought to the Division's attention. A national incidence study by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found that the true frequency of child abuse and neglect could be as much as three times higher than the numbers confirmed by authorities.

The rate of probable cause child abuse and neglect in Missouri decreased between 1992 and 1997. In 1997, there were more than 51,000 reports of child abuse and neglect to the Division of Family Services Hotline, involving more than 80,000 children. From these reports, 15,687 children were confirmed as abused or neglected. Physical neglect (55.8% of children) was found much more frequently in child abuse investigations than physical abuse (21.4%). Sexual abuse was found in 16.6% of confirmed cases. More than one-third of the child abuse victims were less than six years old.

Missouri is Changing How Child Abuse Reports are Handled and Reported

The decrease in probable cause child abuse and neglect victims in Missouri is at least partially attributable to the SB595 pilot program, which has been operating in 14 counties, and portions of St. Louis City and County, since 1995. Almost 20% of the state's children live within the pilot program's boundaries. In these sites, traditional investigations are still conducted in allegations of severe abuse or neglect. But hotline calls that involve allegations of less severe abuse or neglect are assigned to "Family Assessments." These cases utilize a different approach, based on assessing the family's strengths and determining the services needed to improve the child's safety. Family assessments are resolved with determinations of "services needed" or "services not needed" instead of the traditional investigation findings of "probable cause" or "unsubstantiated." More than 9,600 children who were hotlined in 1997 received a Family Assessment instead of an investigation. An independent evaluation of the SB595 pilot found that, overall, the safety of children was not jeopardized, and that their safety improved in cases of neglect, lack of supervision, and less serious abuse.

Because of this change in reporting categories, it is impossible to determine if child abuse is truly decreasing in Missouri. Legislation passed in 1998 will gradually expand the SB595 pilot program to the entire state. Careful evaluation must continue to determine the efficacy of the SB595 approach and its success in keeping children safe.

County Findings

Because of the changes in reporting categories due to the SB595 program, counties that are currently participating in the pilot are likely to have much lower rates of probable cause child abuse than those that do not yet participate. County rankings for this measure, therefore, should be interpreted with caution.

Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities

Missouri's Child Fatality Review Panel examines all child deaths that have suspicious or unclear causes. In 1997, 45 fatalities were confirmed as being related to child abuse or neglect, an increase from 43 the previous year. Almost three-quarters of the children who died as a result of abuse or neglect were less than six years old, and more than a third were infants.

Shaken Baby Syndrome

Shaken/impact syndrome (more commonly referred to as "shaken baby syndrome") was directly responsible for the death of seven young children in 1996, and five in 1997. Shaking a baby may also result in permanent speech, hearing or visual impairments. A recent study funded by the Children's Trust Fund found that over a five-year period, Missouri spent an average of almost $32,000 per child in medical costs to care for shaken baby syndrome victims.

Preventive Factors

Workers who perform Family Assessments in the SB595 project identify services needed by the family that could decrease the chances of recurring or escalating abuse or neglect. The services most commonly identified as necessary in 1997 were mental health, parenting education, child care, health care, juvenile/family court, shelter, employment and education.

Other Preventive Factors against child abuse and neglect include:

- ✓ Home visitation programs that provide parent education regarding child development and alternative methods of discipline, health screenings and family support
- ✓ Parent and caretaker education programs that document the tragic results of shaking babies and provide constructive, safe ways to soothe crying babies
- ✓ Social supports for families to help parents understand the stresses they experience and provide them with the necessary tools to cope effectively, including stress and anger management training and the use of crisis nurseries
- ✓ Public education efforts regarding risk factors involved in child abuse, including poverty and unemployment, violence in the neighborhood, social isolation, and fragmented human services
- ✓ Local and statewide child abuse prevention training programs and community outreach
- ✓ Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs
- ✓ Better assessment of family violence by social service and health professionals
- ✓ Increased community awareness of the issue and willingness to provide support to at-risk families

Minority Data

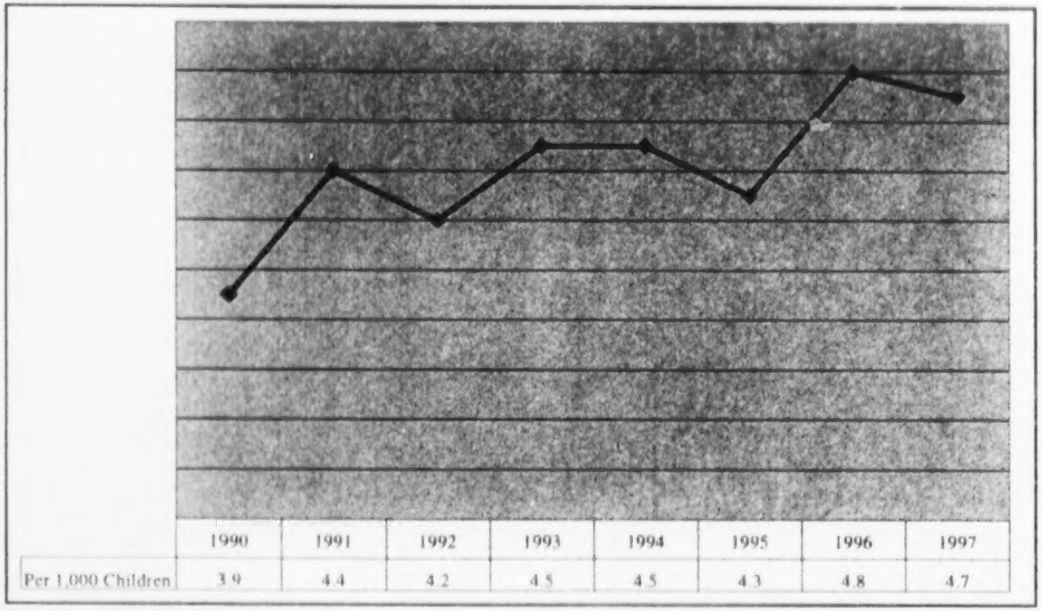
The probable cause child abuse and neglect rate for minority children was 23.0 per 1,000 children in 1996, more than twice the Caucasian rate of 10.0. The Caucasian rate improved slightly, while the minority rate worsened slightly, between 1992 and 1996.

Out-of-Home Placement Entries

Definition

This variable measures the number of children who enter Missouri's "alternative care" system because of severe abuse, neglect or other family disruption. The rate is expressed per 1,000 children. These children may be placed in foster homes, group homes, relative care or residential care institutions. This measure includes children placed by the Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services only. It does not include children who are in out-of-home settings supervised by the Division of Youth Services, the Department of Mental Health or the Juvenile/Family Court system for juvenile justice or mental health reasons.

Out-of-Home Placement Entries, 1990-1997



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Per 1,000 Children	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.7

This measure is open to several different interpretations. Children who are removed from their homes may be safer than those who are left in dangerous situations, especially if they are placed in stable, loving environments. Thus, it is difficult to conclude that a county with high rates of out-of-home placement is caring for its children less than one with low rates of placement.

Significance

Many of the children who are removed from their homes are experiencing abuse, neglect or disruption that is profound. They must be considered at even higher risk for many of the adverse outcomes faced by all abused children.

Child abuse or neglect, and related factors, accounted for approximately two-thirds of the initial placement reasons documented by Division of Family Services workers in 1997. Children may also enter out-of-home care because of other family dysfunction or disruption factors. In 1997, other reasons for placement included: beyond parental control/voluntary relinquishment or status offender (9%), parent incarceration (5%) and child previously placed with relative (5%).

Missouri Trends

In 1997, 6,647 children entered the out-of-home placement system. The rate increased between 1990 and 1996 but decreased slightly in 1997.

Once children enter the system, many exit quickly, but others remain for long periods. The average length of stay for children in custody on June 30, 1997 was 28.9 months. Children need stability, but unfortunately many children move from one placement to another. Almost half of the children in DFS custody at the end of Fiscal Year 1997 had been in three or more different foster homes or other settings.

County Trends

Because of the ambiguous nature of this measure, county rankings should be interpreted with caution.

Minority Data

Minority children were three times more likely to enter out-of-home placements than Caucasian children (11.0 vs. 3.4 per 1,000) in 1996. The rate for Caucasian children was stable, while the rate for minority children worsened between 1992 and 1996.

Note:

Please see p. 33 for a discussion of new federal and state laws that will greatly impact children who are in foster or residential care.

Preventive Factors

Factors that prevent the occurrence of child abuse and neglect will also prevent the need for out-of-home placement entries. Other protective factors that could decrease the length of placement or prevent re-entry into placement include:

- ✓ More timely decisions about whether a child can return home or be freed for adoption
- ✓ Stable living situations, including foster and adoptive homes
- ✓ Programs such as Missouri's Family Centered Out-of-Home Care that target the family and their network of support to address the specific factors that resulted in the child's removal from the home.
- ✓ Reunification services that support children and families through the transition period when children first return home
- ✓ Safe, affordable homes to prevent placements that occur primarily because of inadequate housing

Annual High School Dropouts

Definition

This variable measures the number of students enrolled in public high schools who left school without graduating during the school year. The rate is expressed as the percent of enrolled high school students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a school district. This measure does not account for students who drop out of school but eventually earn General Education Development (G.E.D.) certificates.

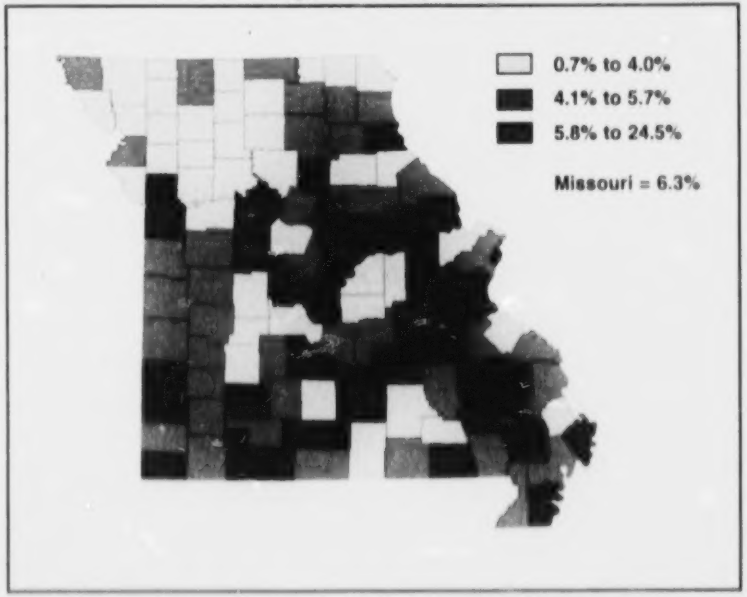
Significance

Youth who drop out of high school greatly lower their odds of succeeding as adults. High school dropouts are three times as likely to slip into poverty as those who finished high school. The median personal income for high school dropouts by the time they reach adulthood is only $10,000, compared to $18,000 for high school graduates and $35,000 for college graduates. In the past 20 years, the average hourly wage for high school dropouts decreased 23% when adjusted for inflation.

High school dropouts are at risk for other negative outcomes in addition to economic insecurity. Female drop-outs are more likely to become teen parents than those who stay in school. Approximately half of the U.S. prison population are high school dropouts. The children of dropouts are much less likely to graduate themselves, perpetuating a cycle of diminished opportunities.

Children who are at greatest risk of high school dropout have parents who have low levels of education. They often have been retained in grade, have poor academic performance and attend school irregularly.

Dropout Rate, 1997



Communities with large numbers of available service jobs may tempt youth to drop out of school. Unfortunately, many of these are low paying jobs with few opportunities for advancement.

Children who move four or more times during their childhood are more likely to drop out than other children. The Missouri Youth Initiative found that mobility in Missouri public school districts has dramatically increased. In 1988, only one in twenty school districts experienced high mobility, meaning more than 25% of their students had transferred in or out during the school year. By 1997, one in four school districts had high mobility levels. Districts with higher rates of child poverty were more likely to have mobile student populations.

Missouri Findings

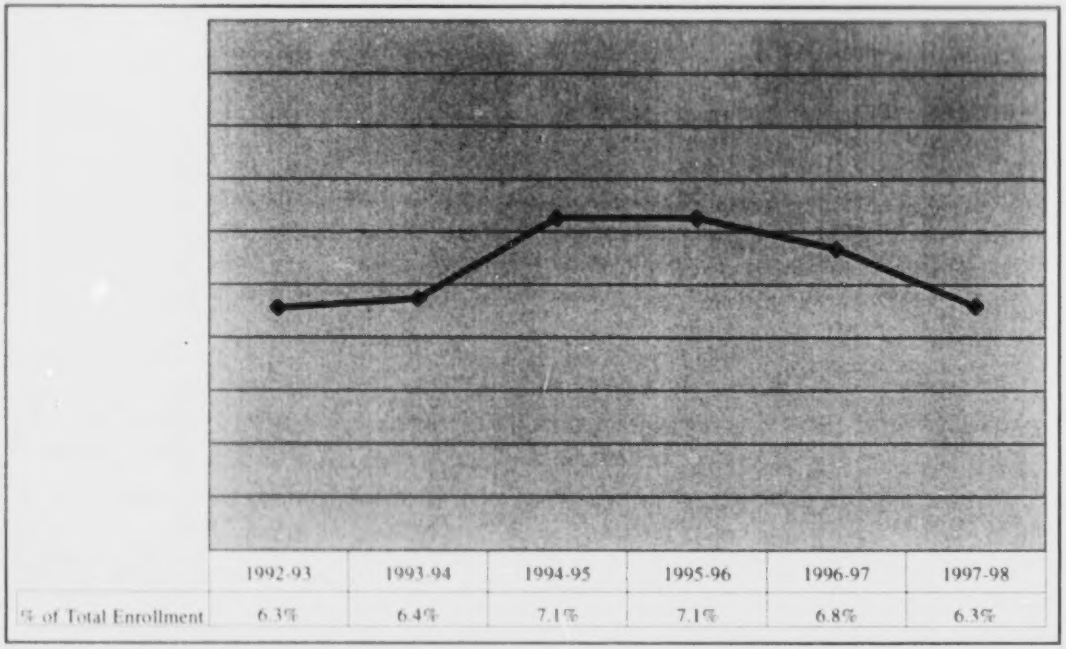
The dropout rate increased between the 1992 and 1994 school years but has declined since then. There were 15,551 dropouts in 1997. Another important measure of school achievement is the graduation rate, or the percentage of ninth graders who complete high school four years later. Approximately three-quarters (75.1%) of students graduated with their peers. The graduation rate increased between the 1993 and 1996 school years.

The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education estimates that approximately half of the students who drop out of school eventually achieve their G.E.D. certificates.

Minority Data

Dropout rates by race are unavailable.

Annual High School Dropouts, 1992-1997 School Years



County Findings

Fewer than one in fifty students in Worth, Shannon, DeKalb, Daviess, Livingston, Chariton, Mercer, Caldwell, Camden and Wright Counties dropped out of school in 1997. At least one in ten students in McDonald, Clay, Randolph and Washington Counties, as well as St. Louis City dropped out of school.

Graduation rates are now included on the County Pages. County rates ranged from 36.9% in St. Louis City to 97.5% in Holt County.

Preventive Factors

Preventive Factors against high school dropout include:

- ✓ Adequate preschool and early education programs that help prepare students to learn
- ✓ Early identification and monitoring of students who may be at-risk for learning and development problems
- ✓ Development of instructional practices and curricula that are tailored to the individual needs of each student
- ✓ Identification of those students who may be experiencing personal and family problems, and providing them with on-site health and social services
- ✓ Services to children with disabilities, especially behaviorally disordered children
- ✓ Teachers who are able to identify and address cultural differences to reduce the high dropout rates of minority students
- ✓ Programs that combine education with real-life, hands-on learning and involve students in the community by providing afterschool activities, mentoring programs, and community service projects
- ✓ Supportive services to teen parents such as child care and mentoring
- ✓ Programs that facilitate parental involvement in schools

Births to Teens, Ages 15-19

Definition

This variable measures the number of births to teen girls ages 15 to 19. The rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age.

Significance

Giving birth as a teen presents social, economic and health risks for both the mother and baby. Three out of five teen mothers drop out of school. Their average lifetime earnings are half as much as women who wait until at least age 20 to become parents. The children of teen parents are more likely to have health, education and behavior problems. They are more likely to drop out of school, give birth out-of-wedlock, divorce or separate and be dependent on welfare.

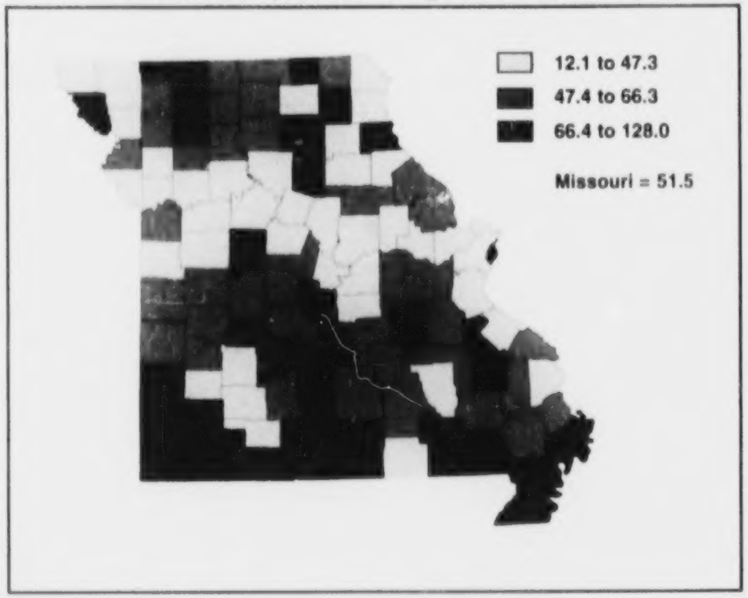
The partners of many teen mothers are older males. According to Child Trends, a national research organization, at least half of the sexual partners of teen mothers are in their 20's. It is also likely that much of the sexual activity among young girls and older males results from coercion or force.

Teens who are at high risk for becoming teen mothers live in economically disadvantaged families or communities, have poor school performance and have substance abuse and/or behavioral problems.

Missouri Findings

Missouri's teen birth rate has declined steadily since 1991. In 1997, 10,094 teen girls gave birth. Of these, 20% already had at least one child and 78% were unmarried. The Missouri teen abortion rate declined 32% between 1992 and 1997.

Births Per 1,000 Girls Ages 15-19, 1997



Young teens who give birth face extremely high economic, health and social risks. Girls between the ages of 15 and 17 accounted for 35% of all births to girls under age 20 in Missouri, while girls under age 15 accounted for less than 2%.

Births to Girls in Missouri, 1997

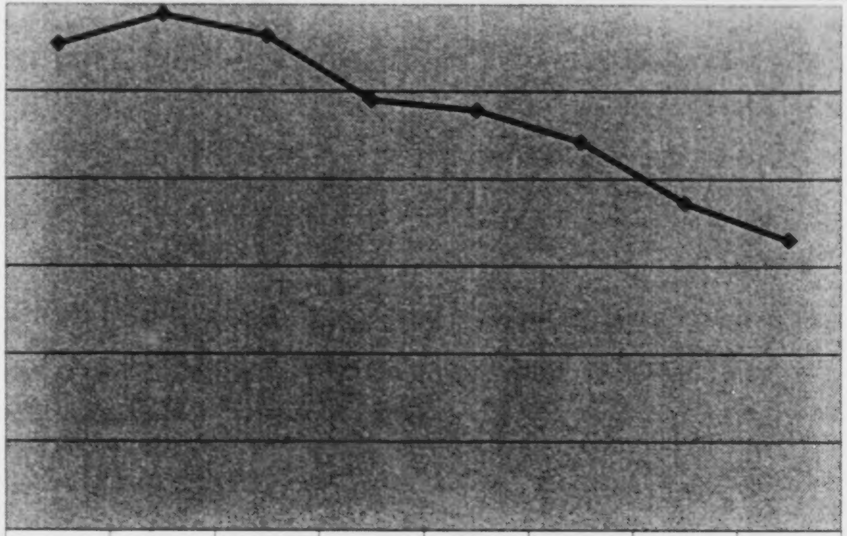
Age	Number	Percent of total births to mothers <20 years old
Under 15	166	2%
15-17	3,558	34%
18-19	6,536	64%

Better use of contraceptives is one potential factor behind the decreasing teen birth rate. According to the Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 37% of high schoolers considered themselves sexually active. The percent who reported that they or their partner used a condom during their last sexual intercourse increased from 52% in 1995 to 58% in 1997.

County Findings

The counties with lowest teen birth rates were Adair, Nodaway, Atchison, Maries and Chariton. High rates (above 90.0 per 1,000 teens) were found in Pemiscot, Barton, Mississippi and McDonald Counties, as well as in St. Louis City. There are some positive trends regarding counties with high birth rates. The teen birth rate in St. Louis City decreased 35% between 1992 and 1997. There were only three counties with extremely high birth rates (greater than 100.0 per 1,000) in 1997, compared to nine counties in 1992.

Births to Teens, 1990-1997



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Per 1,000 Girls 15-19	62.7	64.4	63.2	59.5	58.9	57.1	53.6	51.5

Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS

In 1997, more than 7,800 boys and girls ages 12 to 19 contracted sexually transmitted diseases such as chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis, accounting for 39% of all cases.

There were no deaths related to AIDS in this age group in 1997. The Missouri Department of Health confirmed 27 new cases of HIV infection and 7 new AIDS cases among 13 to 19 year old teens in 1997. A total of 71 teens have been diagnosed with AIDS since 1982. Of these, 32 have died.

Preventive Factors

Preventive Factors against teen pregnancy include:

- ✓ Strong parental communication with children regarding sexual issues, which can enhance a child's decision-making skills and contribute to delay of initial intercourse
- ✓ Prevention and early intervention strategies, such as counseling, social skills training, and educational enhancement
- ✓ Collaborative arrangements with parents, schools, and communities to offer sex education, general health and mental health services, and life and family planning workshops
- ✓ Increased levels of school success, including academic, social and leadership opportunities
- ✓ Increased access to reliable contraceptives
- ✓ Programs that target teen parents to reduce the occurrence of repeat pregnancies

Minority Data

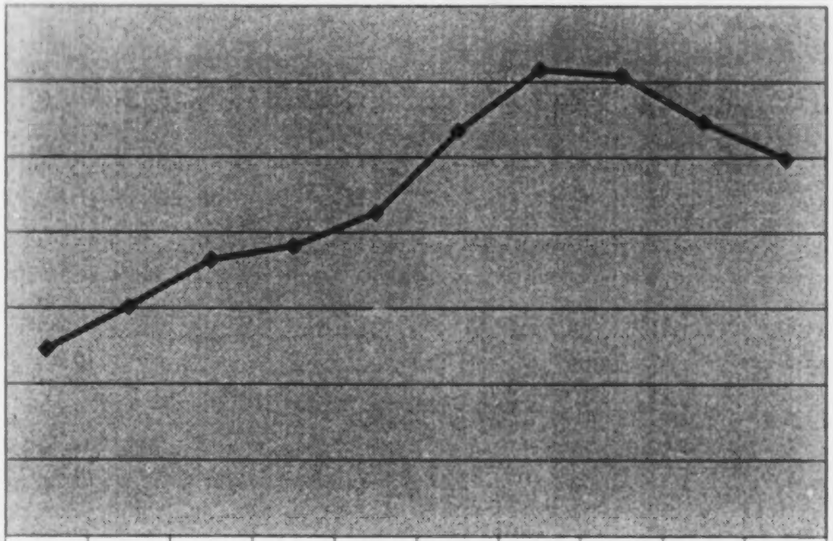
The teen birth rate for minority girls was 98.7 per 1,000 in 1996, compared to 45.0 for Caucasian girls. While rates for both groups of girls improved between 1992 and 1996, the improvement in the minority rate was more striking.

Violent Deaths of Teens, Ages 15-19

Definition

This variable measures the number of teens ages 15 to 19 who died because of motor vehicle crashes, homicides, suicides or unintentional injuries. It is expressed as a rate per 100,000 teens of that age. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five year periods to arrive at more stable rates.

Violent Deaths of Teens, 1984-1997



	1984-88	1985-89	1986-90	1987-91	1988-92	1989-93	1990-94	1991-95	1992-96	1993-97
Per 100,000 Teens 15-19	72.3	75.1	78.2	79.1	81.3	86.7	90.8	90.4	87.3	84.9

Significance

Nationally, 72% of deaths among teenagers are caused by factors that are influenced by risk-taking behavior. While media attention continues to focus on the number of youth homicide perpetrators and victims, it is important to note that motor vehicle crashes are still the leading cause of violent death.

Missouri Findings

The five-year aggregate teen violent death rate decreased for the third time. A decrease in homicide deaths in the past three years is contributing to this improvement.

In 1997, 296 teens died violently. Of these, 55% were motor vehicle crash victims, 19% were homicide victims, 15% were suicide victims and 11% were victims of unintentional injuries. Almost three-quarters of the teens who died were male.

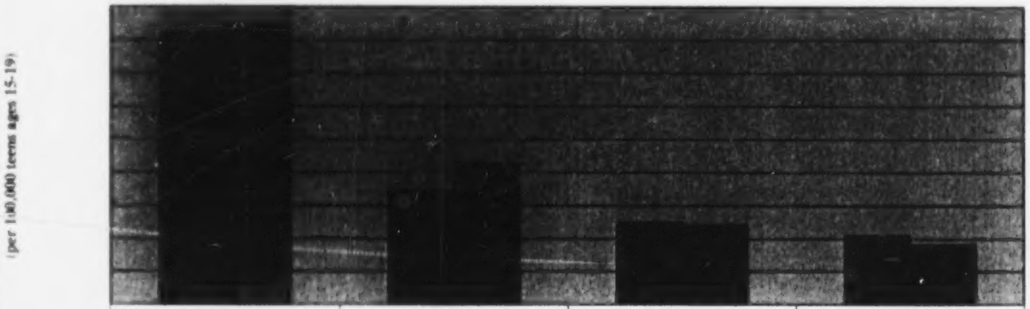
County Findings

Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five-year period, this measure is not used to calculate the county rank. Rates should be interpreted with caution.

Minority Data

The teen violent death rate for minority youth for 1992-96 was more than twice the rate for Caucasian youth (185.0 per 100,000 vs. 67.5). The rate for minority children worsened, while the rate for Caucasian children improved, between 1987-91 and 1992-96.

Causes of Teen Violent Death, 1988-92 and 1993-97



	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Unintentional injury
■ 1988-92	41.1	17.3	12.5	10.5
■ 1993-97	42.4	21.4	12.1	9.1

Preventive Factors

Preventive Factors against teen deaths include:

- ✓ Educating teens on the potentially tragic consequences associated with operating a vehicle under dangerous or hazardous conditions
- ✓ Posting telephone numbers and available resources that teens can easily access and utilize, including Missouri's *Kids Under Twenty-One* (KUTO), a 24-hour peer-led suicide prevention and crisis intervention hotline
- ✓ Better communication from parents, school counselors, and other community leaders, so teens know supportive adults are available
- ✓ Mental health support services, especially for high-risk groups such as homosexual teens
- ✓ Community- or school-based crime prevention programs that address issues such as substance abuse, anger management, gun control, gang violence, and community policing
- ✓ Limited access to guns and other weapons
- ✓ Constructive alternative activities to violent and high-risk behavior

Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Behavior	Missouri 1995	Missouri 1997	U.S. 1997
Safety Issues			
Never or rarely wear seat belts	31%	29%	19%
Never or rarely use bicycle helmets	96%	93%	88%
In past 30 days, drove a car after drinking	21%	20%	17%
In past 30 days, rode with driver who had been drinking	45%	40%	37%
Weapon Use			
Carried a weapon in past 30 days	26%	21%	18%
Carried a gun in past 30 days	12%	8%	6%
Drug and Alcohol Use			
Currently use alcohol (last 30 days)	56%	51%	51%
Currently use marijuana (last 30 days)	22%	28%	26%
Currently use cocaine (last 30 days)	4%	5%	3%
Mental Health			
Made a suicide plan in past 12 months	20%	16%	16%
Attempted suicide during the past 12 months	9%	9%	8%
Sexual Activity			
Ever engaged in sexual intercourse	54%	52%	48%
Currently sexually active (last 3 months)	39%	37%	35%
Used a condom during last sexual intercourse	52%	58%	57%
HIV/AIDS Awareness			
Ever talked about HIV/AIDS in school	86%	89%	92%
Ever talked about HIV/AIDS with parents	64%	58%	63%
Tobacco Use			
Frequently smoke tobacco	21%	22%	17%
Males using smokeless tobacco in past 30 days	29%	16%	16%
Healthy Lifestyle			
Ate no more than 2 servings of high-fat foods in past day	51%	55%	62%
Vigorously exercised at least 3 days in last week	63%	61%	64%
Moderately exercised at least 5 days in last week	20%	20%	20%

Adolescence is a time of experimentation as teenagers struggle to define their emerging identities. Unfortunately, adolescence is also a time of dangerous risks for many teens who use alcohol or drugs, or become sexually active. The consequences of these behaviors can be deadly. Nationally, 72% of deaths among teenagers are caused by factors that are influenced by risk-taking behavior. Motor vehicle fatalities are often caused by the failure to wear a safety belt, or drinking and driving. Suicide and homicide rates are affected by the number of teens with access to dangerous weapons. Early sexual activity can lead to substantial social problems such as unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. Often, risky behavior in youth will have not its full impact until adulthood. Early onset of poor dietary behaviors, physical inactivity and tobacco use can cause high rates of cancer, heart disease and stroke later in life.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1990 to monitor health-risk behaviors. In Missouri, the survey is administered bi-annually by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health. In 1997, 1,483 students in 22 Missouri public high schools participated in the survey. The students who participated in the survey constitute a valid sample of high-school aged youth.

Notable findings in Missouri 1997 Survey

Many Missouri families do not discuss the facts about HIV and AIDS with their teenagers. According to the Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 89% of high schoolers reported that they had talked about HIV or AIDS in school, but only 58% had talked about those important issues with their parents. Missouri teens discussed HIV and AIDS with their parents less than the national average.

Many Missouri teens are engaging in risky behavior that could be contributing to violent deaths. For example, 29% of high schoolers reported that they never or rarely wear seatbelts, 40% recently drove with a driver who had been drinking, 21% carried a weapon, and 28% had used marijuana in the past 30 days. Missouri teens appear to engage in these behaviors at a greater rate than the national average.

One-fourth of high-schoolers report that they are regular cigarette users. The percent of male teens that use smokeless tobacco decreased significantly between 1995 and 1997. Missouri teens are more likely to be frequent smokers than their peers on a national level.

While many teens engage in physical exercise, more Missouri teens eat high-fat foods such as hamburgers, french fries or donuts than the national average.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey presents data by grade, sex and race, and is a rich source of information about the behavior of Missouri's adolescents.

Special Focus: New Federal and State Laws Offer Hope for Children in Foster Care

> *"I remember that each time I left for a new foster home, there was a cold and empty feeling inside me. I always cried with a lump in my throat and nauseous butterflies in my stomach."*
>
> *"During my first four years in foster care, I was in nine group and foster homes."*
>
> *"I came into the system in summer '92. By February of '93 I had been in eight group homes, and had over 20 fights. When I got to my last group home, I was wondering how long I would stay - a month, a week, a day – or at the rate I was going, an hour."*
>
> *—The Heart Knows Something Different: Teenage Voices from the Foster Care System*

The Need for Permanency

Nationally, more than 500,000 children live in some form of out-of-home care. Children who spend long periods of time "drifting" through the foster care system are denied a sense of belonging, security and permanence. These children react to this uncertainty and instability in a variety of ways. Many become emotionally isolated and withdrawn, afraid to trust other people. Many strike out in anger or become violent.

Some children who spend years in the foster care system make a successful transition to adulthood. But certainly the odds of this occurring are much lower for these children than for those who are raised in stable home environments.

Federal and State Laws Address Problems of Long-Term Foster Care

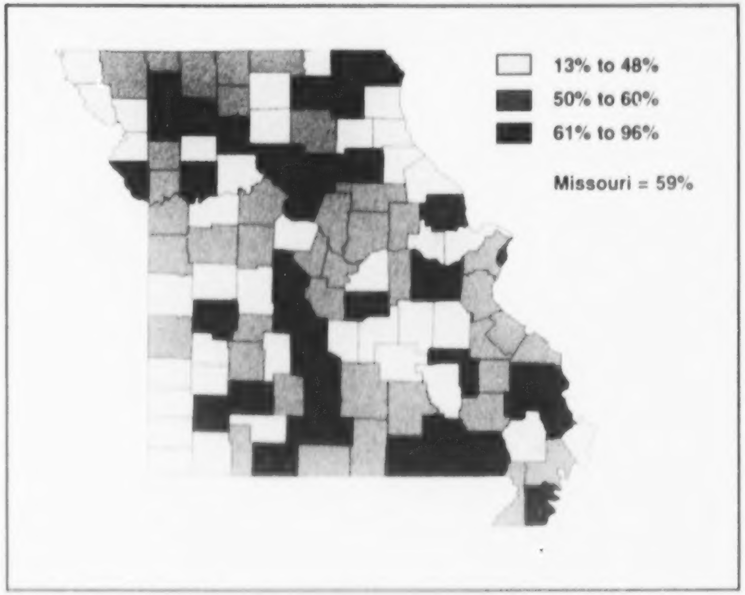
Recognizing this tragedy, the United States Congress passed the Adoption and Safe Families Act in 1997. This law required states to improve the safety and stability of children in foster care. It accomplished this by limiting states' use of "reasonable efforts" to reunify children with their biological parents, and by expediting the decision-making process that determines whether children in foster care should return home or be freed for adoption. According to the Act, safety is now the "paramount concern" that should guide the decisions of child welfare agencies.

In May 1998, Missouri passed Senate Bill 674 (Sims) and House Bill 1822 (Kelly-27) that made changes to Missouri's statutes to bring them into compliance with the Adoption and Safe Families Act. The major provisions of these laws include:

- ***Reasonable Efforts*** – The laws modify "reasonable efforts" provisions that have been in place for almost 20 years. Previously, states had to document that they were utilizing "reasonable efforts" to reunify children with their biological parents. Now, a child's health and safety must explicitly be considered. If reasonable efforts are inconsistent with establishing a permanent placement plan, they may not be required. In addition, reasonable efforts are not required in certain extreme circumstances, such as when a biological parent has chronically abused a child or murdered another child in the family. This provision should decrease the number of children who are unrealistically given a goal of "family reunification."

- ***Permanency Hearings*** – Juvenile and family courts are already required to hold permanency hearings within 18 months of a child's entry into foster care. At these hearings, decisions are made about permanency plans, which might include adoption, reunification with the biological parents, or, for an older youth, preparation for independent living. According to the new laws, these permanency hearings must now take place within 12 months of a child's entry into foster care.
- ***Termination of Parental Rights (TPR)*** – Before a child can be adopted, the juvenile or family court must first terminate the rights of the biological parent or parents. The new laws state that a petition to TPR must now be filed for a child who enters foster care after July 1, 1998 (the bill's effective date) once he has been out of his home for 15 of the most recent 22 months. Termination of parental rights must also occur if the child is an abandoned infant or if the parent has murdered or seriously injured another child. The state has 18 months to terminate parental rights of children who were already in long-term foster care on July 1, 1998. However, there are several significant exceptions to this provision. If a relative is caring for a child, if the services necessary for the safe return of the child to the biological parents have not been provided, or if terminating parental rights would not be "in the child's best interest," parental rights need not be terminated.
- ***Adoption Bonuses*** – The Federal law provides financial incentives of $4,000 to $6,000 per child to states that increase the number of adoptions of foster care children above a given baseline level. States may use this money to provide family and children's services, including supportive services to adoptive families.

Percent of Children in Out-of-Home Placement Who Have Been in Placement at Least 15 of Past 22 Months, June 1998



Implications of New Laws for Missouri's Children

In Fiscal Year 1998, more than 16,500 Missouri children spent time in the alternative care system. While many of them exit quickly, others remain for long periods of time and are placed in several different settings. On June 30, 1998, there were 11,352 children in foster, group, residential or relative care. Almost 60% of these children had been in care at least 15 of the most recent 22 months. According to the new law, these children's cases must all be reviewed within the next 18 months to determine if parental rights should be terminated.

The Decision-Making Process

The petition to terminate parental rights may originate from the Missouri Division of Family Services (DFS) or the Missouri Juvenile/Family Courts. A Juvenile/Family Court Judge must approve the petition. Termination of parental rights is a significant step. Division of Family Services social service workers are often hesitant about requesting this permanent action that will have such a major impact on the child. Historically, many judges have also been reluctant to agree to parental rights termination unless an adoptive home has already been identified for the child, fearing that the child will drift through the system without any guardianship.

If Parental Rights are Terminated

Adoption may be an option for many of the children in long-term foster care. Historically, 500 to 600 children within Missouri's system have been adopted each year. The Division of Family Services has an ambitious goal of doubling the number of adoptions by the year 2000. Finding adoptive homes for these children will not be an easy task. In 1995, more than half of the children legally free for adoption in Missouri were African American. Because the percentage of African-American families statewide is much less than half, an African-American adoptive home may be hard to find. Recent federal legislation has encouraged the use of cross-cultural adoption.

The age of a prospective adoptive child can also be a barrier to a permanent placement. Nationwide, the majority of children legally adopted are between the ages of one and ten. Older children comprise 40% of the children in out-of-home care but only 19% of the children who are adopted. Many professionals who work in the child welfare system consider children older than age 11 difficult to place.

Nationally, 93% of children available for adoption by public agencies were considered to have physical, mental or behavioral "special needs" that also make placement difficult. While additional supports and resources are available to prospective adoptive families who are willing to make a home for special needs children, families may be reluctant to take on such a challenge.

Children in Long-Term Care Who are Not Appropriate for TPR

Many children in long-term care will not be appropriate for termination of parental rights, for a variety of reasons. They may be living with a relative, one of the conditions mentioned in the federal and state laws as a compelling reason to not file TPR. Others with severe emotional or behavioral problems may be in a structured residential care setting and are not ready for an adoptive home. In this case, terminating parental rights would not be in the child's "best interests." Some may already have a goal of reunification with the family but have not been able to return home because supportive services were not available or because the family has not yet complied with the goals of the permanency plan.

Missouri's Plan to Implement the New Laws

Missouri's Division of Family Services and Juvenile/Family Court system are beginning to implement the new laws in order to improve permanency for children in long-term care. The case records of all children who have been in care for 15 of the past 22 months are being reviewed to determine the composition of the caseload, including how many children are appropriate for adoption. The Division of Family Services is beginning a strategic planning process for increasing adoptions. DFS is considering new ways to recruit adoptive families, including increased use of the Internet and a joint initiative with Kansas to create an interstate database. The Division is offering small financial incentives to courts and counties for each adoption. Each region in the state is being encouraged to identify training needs for their staff and to implement public education campaigns.

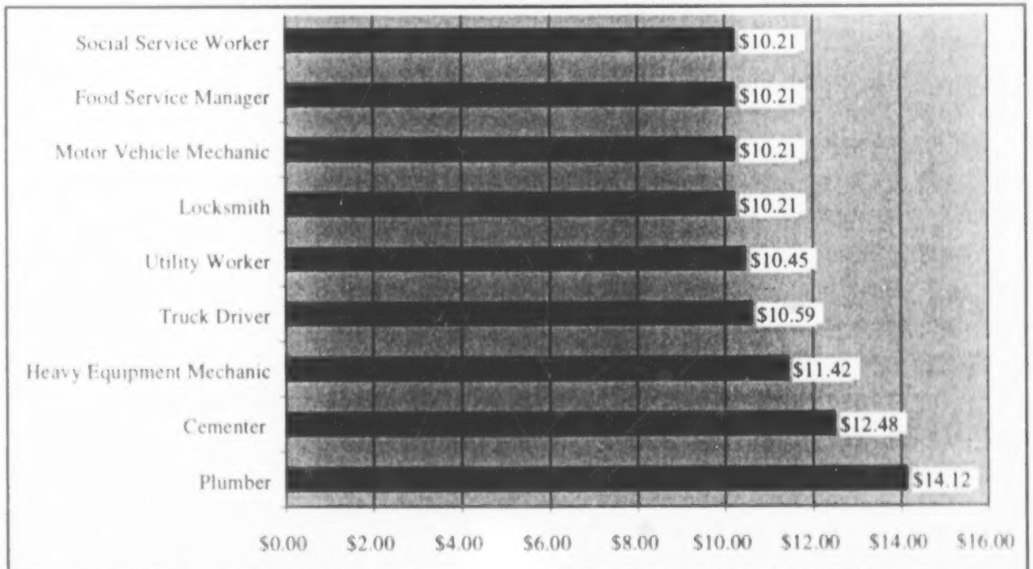
According to many state officials, Missouri is better prepared than many states to successfully implement the new laws because of recent program innovations. The state has been operating the Family Centered Out-of-Home Care pilot program since 1994, and is in the process of expanding the program statewide. Judicial circuits that participate in Family Centered Out-of-Home Care work with a Family Support Team that includes foster and biological parents, representatives from the courts, law enforcement officials, Division of Family Services and others. These teams meet within 72 hours of the placement, and then monthly for three months. They discuss the children in out-of-home care placement, arranging for necessary services and making decisions regarding reunification, long-term care or adoption. In return for this frequent, up-front planning, the circuits are allowed to utilize a flexible pool of dollars. For example, if a child is in residential treatment but can be reunified with his family, funds can be diverted from residential care to intensive in-home support services that can ease the transition. Each judicial circuit also receives funding that can be used to hire additional court personnel, or to provide services such as transportation.

Two juvenile court circuits in Missouri have been participating in a Juvenile Court Improvement Project since 1997. These circuits are already expediting permanency planning hearings, providing additional training to staff and standardizing the hearing process. An independent research firm is evaluating the project.

Challenges to Implementation

The Adoption and Safe Families Act wisely shifts the child welfare focus from "reasonable efforts" towards safety, permanency and "best interests of the child." There is overwhelming agreement that many children spend too many years in foster or other alternative care settings, and that agencies must work harder to find permanent homes for as many of them as possible. But the reality is that the federal and state laws are adding additional burdens to an already stressed system. Accelerating planning time frames and progress towards permanency takes time and resources that may not be available. With the exception of the adoption bonuses, there are no new resources being allocated to states to help them comply with the Adoption and Safe Families Act provisions.

Starting Hourly Wages
Selected Job Openings in Missouri's Public Sector



Source: Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations "Missouri Works" website, October 1998

Much of the burden for implementation will fall on Division of Family Services staff, most of whom are underpaid and have high caseloads. Entry level social service workers earn the same as motor vehicle mechanics, food service managers and locksmiths, and less than plumbers, truck drivers and cementers. Given these low salaries, it is difficult for DFS to attract and retain quality staff to make critical decisions about children's safety.

The Council on Accreditation of Services to Children recommends that each social service worker carry a caseload of no more than 20 children. In 1994, the average Missouri worker was responsible for 35 children. The high caseloads and low pay lead to frequent staff turnover that will inhibit timely permanency planning.

Juvenile and Family Court circuits operate independently and thus vary widely across the state. Seven of the state's 45 circuits operate Family Court systems and are more likely to have judges with interest and expertise in family law. These circuits may be better prepared to implement the new federal and state laws. For example, the St. Louis County Family Court is already holding twice as many hearings on abuse and neglect as it did a few years ago. Family or Juvenile Court circuits that have been operating Family Centered Out-of-Home Care programs will already have experience making more timely decisions regarding permanency. Across the state, some judges put a high priority on child abuse and neglect hearings, while others are unable to devote a large amount of "judicial time and resources" to such cases. The Office of State Courts Administrator, Division of Juvenile and Adult Court Programs is planning to offer training to circuits regarding the new laws, and will serve as a valuable resource throughout the implementation process.

At the community level, there are insufficient resources to support permanent homes for children. Services that could expedite reunification of children and biological parents, such as mental health and substance abuse treatment, are particularly scarce. Supportive services and subsidies for prospective adoptive parents are not always adequate to encourage adoption of special needs children.

The new state and federal laws emphasize permanent homes for children already in long-term care, but fail to focus on prevention of child abuse and neglect that will reduce the need for placement. Public funding for child abuse and neglect primary prevention programs in Missouri was only 1.5% of the total child welfare system funding in 1997. Up-front investment in efficient primary prevention services could reduce the need for expensive, disruptive foster and residential care facilities.

Recommendations

Time is precious to children, especially to those in out-of-home care. Each month or year that they remain in a temporary placement robs them of the sense of security and connection that is necessary for development. Expediting permanency decisions for them is the right thing to do, but it won't be easy. If the implementation of the Adoption and Safe Families Act is to be successful:

Division of Family Services

- The Missouri Legislature should appropriate funding for DFS to hire enough social service workers to meet the Council on Accreditation Standards. Given current staffing levels, funding should be allocated to hire approximately 390 additional social service workers and 58 additional supervisors. This funding could be phased in over several years.
- DFS must decrease turnover and reduce vacancies by finding ways to attract and recruit quality staff. Adequate training is essential so that social service workers competently make decisions about children's permanency plans.

Juvenile and Family Courts

- All juvenile and family court personnel should receive training to increase their understanding of child abuse and neglect, the importance of permanency planning and the availability of community resources.
- Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) programs, which provide volunteers who advocate for abused and neglected children, should be developed in every judicial circuit. Currently, of Missouri's 45 judicial circuits, only 13 have CASA programs.
- A joint tracking system that monitors the status of children under Juvenile/Family Court and Division of Family Services jurisdictions should be developed so that children are not lost as they move between systems.

Community Resources

- Foster and residential care beds should be made available in every county to avoid the need for long-distance placements that inhibit parental involvement.
- New and innovative ways should be explored to increase the number of adoptive parents. Public education to dispel myths about "special needs" children is essential.
- Supportive services that could enable children currently living in structured residential facilities to be placed in adoptive homes should be explored.
- Above, all, prevention efforts must be emphasized. Home visitation, parent education and family support programs should be expanded to decrease the incidence of child abuse and neglect.

General

- The State should develop system-wide principles and best practices to determine and carry out decisions made in the child's "best interests."

Please see p. 40 for a glossary of terms discussed in this section

Other Important Legislative Developments for Children in 1998

Health Care for Uninsured Children

The passage of Senate Bill 632 (Quick) expanded Medicaid eligibility to cover children living in families who earn up to 300% of the poverty level and who have been uninsured for at least 6 months. Families earning between 185% and 225% of the poverty level will have small co-pays for doctors' visits.

Families earning between 226% and 300% of the poverty level will have co-pays for doctors' visits and prescriptions, and will have to pay monthly premiums of approximately $65. Total cost sharing for a family may not exceed 5% of the family's income. To qualify for the expanded Medicaid program, families must prove that they could not find insurance for less than 133% of the average Missouri consolidated health care premium (currently approximately $86). They must also be enrolled in the program for 30 days to get care, and will be dropped from the program for six months if they miss a premium or co-payment.

The program expansion is currently underway. The State should monitor implementation to ensure that eligible families learn about the program, that the enrollment process is not burdensome and that more children are able to access appropriate health care services.

Early Childhood Education Programs

House Bill 1519 (Boucher) established an Early Childhood Development, Education and Care Fund, with proceeds from the Gaming Commission Fund. At least 60% of the available funds will be used to establish preschool programs through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Also,

- At least 10% of the funds will be administered by the Department of Social Services to provide certificates for families living at or below 185% of poverty to purchase child care services.
- At least 10% of the funds will be used to raise reimbursement rates for accredited child care providers.
- At least 10% will be used for families living at or below 185% of poverty who stay home with children under age three.

The language of the law gives preference to programs that serve special needs and/or low-income children, and offer after-hours care. Areas that have a current shortage of child care capacity are also considered high priorities. As this law is implemented, Missourians should monitor how many additional children, especially those in targeted groups, are able to receive quality child care and preschool services.

Glossary of Terms - "Hope for Children in Foster Care"

Division of Family Services (DFS)

- Division of Family Services – The Division of Family Services is responsible for the administration of public assistance and children's services programs. DFS maintains an office in each Missouri county. The Children's Services unit coordinates services to abused and neglected children.
- Out-of-Home Care – Out-of-home care is provided when a parent or parents are incapable of providing a child with adequate social, emotional and physical care. Children are placed in care only after it is determined that they cannot remain safely at home. Care is provided in licensed foster or approved relative family homes, in licensed residential facilities, or in licensed group homes. Of the total children in out-of-home care on June 30, 1998, approximately half were in foster homes.
- Family Centered Out-of-Home Care Project – The goal of the Family Centered Out-of-Home Care Project is to decrease the number of children who are in long-term foster care. A social worker is assigned within 24 hours of the child's placement and remains with the family during the entire casework process. A Family Support Team meets promptly and regularly to develop treatment plans. Flexible funding is available so that resources can be directed where they are most appropriate. An evaluation of the project's pilot stage showed that compared to control sites, a significant number of children were diverted from long-term foster care.
- Adoption subsidy – The Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program is an open-ended federal entitlement program that provides matching funds to all states for payments to parents who adopt eligible children with special needs. The subsidy may cover the cost of maintenance, medical/dental care, psychological or legal services, special educational needs and other special services. The amount and content of a subsidy depends on the child's needs and the adoptive family's resources.

The Court System

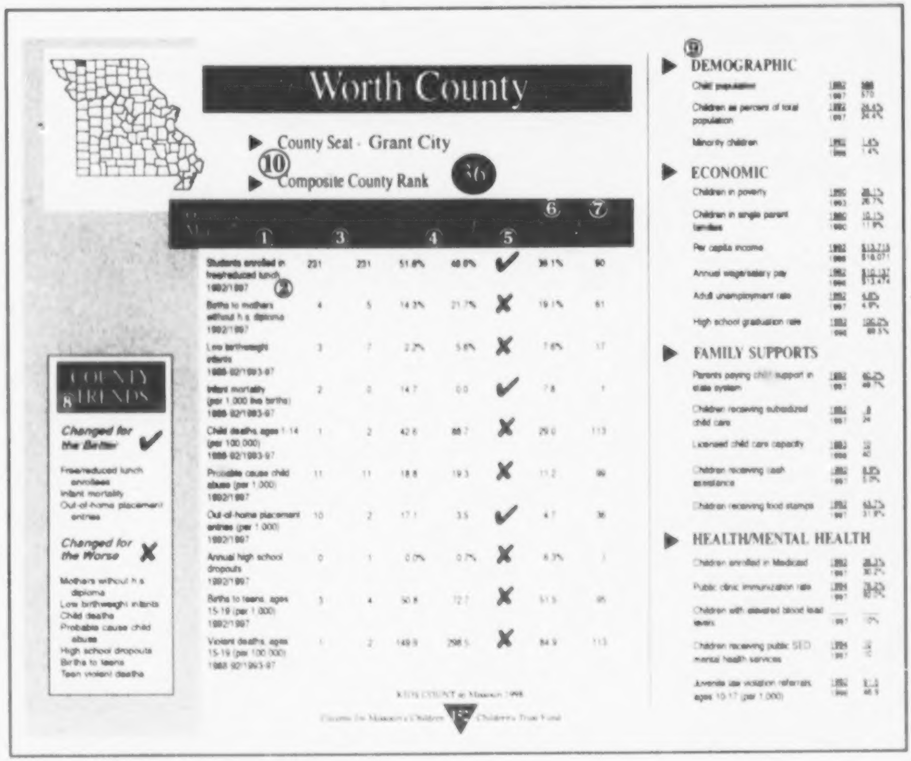
- Juvenile/Family Court Circuits – Missouri is divided into 45 judicial circuits. Circuit sizes range from one to five counties. Each court operates a Juvenile or Family Court Division. The Court's mission is to "facilitate care, protection and discipline of children" who come within its jurisdiction.
- Family Court – In 1993, the Missouri Legislature passed a law that allowed the creation of Family Courts. These Courts are responsible for hearing all family-related Court matters. All matters involving a particular family are assigned to the same Judge whenever possible, to facilitate continuity and consistency. Family Courts currently operate in seven of the state's 45 judicial circuits.
- Guardian ad Litem – Federal legislation passed in 1974 required the states to provide a guardian ad litem (GAL) to represent the best interests of every abused or neglected child seen in the Juvenile/Family Court system. However, the federal act did not clearly define the role or responsibilities of GALs. In 1995, standards were developed in Missouri, recommending that only Court Appointed Special Advocates or licensed attorneys serve as GALs.
- Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) – A CASA is a trained volunteer appointed by the court to advocate for the best interests of an abused or neglected child. The CASA independently investigates and monitors the child's status and reports findings and recommendations to the Juvenile/Family Court until a permanent plan is achieved. A CASA is generally appointed to only one child or sibling group at a time.
- Permanency hearings – Juvenile or Family Courts are now required to hold permanency hearings for all children who are in out of home care for at least 12 months. At these hearings, decisions are made about permanency plans, which might include adoption, reunification with the biological parents, or, for an older youth, preparation for independent living.
- Termination of parental rights (TPR) – Termination of parental rights involves a severing of the legal bond between parent and child. A parent may voluntarily relinquish or a Juvenile or Family Court judge may involuntarily terminate parental rights.

Other Relevant Terms

- Reasonable efforts – According to the Federal Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, states were required to make "reasonable efforts," utilizing all available services, to prevent out of home placement and to promote family reunification or find permanent homes for children in care.
- Reunification – One of the goals for a child in out of home care may be reunification with the biological parent or parents. In order for reunification to be successful, services must be provided to the family and child in order to ease the stress of transition and ensure the child's safety.
- Best interest of the child – The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 shifted the emphasis for children in out of home placement from "reasonable efforts" to making decisions that are "in the child's best interest." Missouri Statute provides that "the child welfare policy of this state is what is in the best interest of the child." However, the definition of "best interest of the child" has remained vague.

How to Use the County Pages

1. **Outcome measures** – ten measures that describe the overall well-being of children.
2. **Dates** – base and current year, used to portray trends in well-being. In most cases, a single year is used for both base and current year. For four measures (low birthweight infants, infant deaths, child deaths and teen violent deaths), five years of data are aggregated together. In many small, rural Missouri counties, births and deaths are rare, resulting in widely fluctuating rates over time. Reporting five years of information instead of one stabilizes the rates.
3. **Number** – the actual number of children who meet the outcome measure definition over one or five years, depending on the measure. This is presented for both the base and current years.
4. **Rate** – the rate of children who meet the outcome measure definition over one or five years, depending on the measure. This is also presented for both the base and current years. Rates that include a "%" sign are percents, or rates per 100 events. Other rates are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 events.
5. **Trend** – a ✔ is awarded if the measure got better between the base and current year. For all of the outcome measures used in this report, a measure got better if its rate decreased, e.g. fewer infant deaths or teen births. An ✘ is used if the measure worsened between the base and current year. For all of the outcome measures used in this report, a measure worsened if its rate increased, e.g. more low-birthweight infants or high school dropouts.
6. **State Rate** – Missouri's current rate, presented for comparison purposes.
7. **County Rank** – the county's rank for that particular outcome measure, compared to the other 114 counties. A rank of 1 is best and 115 is worst.
8. **County trends** – the ten outcome measures are summarized in the county trend box and grouped according to whether they got better (✔), worsened (✘), or did not change (**NC**).
9. **Indicators** – the ten outcome measures are supplemented with 19 key indicators that provide deeper understanding of the status of the county's children. Most of these indicators are not outcome measures, but programmatic or demographic information. For each indicator a single base and current year is presented. There have been several changes made from last year's report. ***Please see Appendix 2 for a definition of the new indicators.***



Worth County
County Seat - Grant City
Composite County Rank
36
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
COUNTY TRENDS
Changed for the Better ✔
Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
Changed for the Worse ✘
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths
DEMOGRAPHIC
ECONOMIC
FAMILY SUPPORTS
HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

10. **Composite county rank** – the composite county rank is based on eight of the ten outcome measures. Two measures, "deaths of children ages 1-14" and "violent deaths of teens, ages 15-19" are not used to calculate this rank. There are so few occurrences of these measures on a county level that their rates are extremely unstable and would inappropriately skew the rankings.

Adair County

- County Seat - Kirksville
- Composite County Rank **47**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	818	892	30.0%	29.8%	✓	36.1%	20
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	48	43	16.8%	16.8%	NC	19.1%	31
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	79	90	5.6%	6.6%	✗	7.6%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	17	10	12.0	7.4	✓	7.8	58
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	5	25.7	25.8	✗	29.0	42
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	94	102	18.9	20.6	✗	11.2	102
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	49	39	9.8	7.9	✓	4.7	96
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	30	48	3.6%	5.4%	✗	6.3%	71
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	33	22	19.7	12.1	✓	51.5	1
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	3	24.5	18.6	✓	84.9	4

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

No Change ***NC***

- Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,978 4,947
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	20.3% 20.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.6% 3.7%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	21.0% 19.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	12.9% 16.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,266 $17,040
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,057 $18,299
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	2.5% 2.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	85.1% 78.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.8% 43.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	53 111
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	290 340
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.7% 4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	23.0% 20.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.6% 21.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	60.5% 95.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	121 185
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	103.6 89.3

Andrew County

- County Seat - Savannah
- Composite County Rank 6

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	700	750	27.8%	26.6%	✓	36.1%	13
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	28	16	15.3%	8.7%	✓	19.1%	2
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	47	43	5.1%	5.0%	✓	7.6%	5
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	13	7	14.2	8.1	✓	7.8	71
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	4	25.4	24.6	✓	29.0	38
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	37	11	9.1	2.6	✓	11.2	2
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1	4	0.2	1.0	✗	4.7	4
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	14	29	1.9%	3.5%	✗	6.3%	31
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	25	23	51.3	41.7	✓	51.5	26
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	5	101.0	96.2	✓	84.9	60

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,052 4,180
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.2% 27.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.3% 2.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	14.3% 15.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.4% 12.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,602 $18,537
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,143 $16,020
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.4% 3.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	85.1% 88.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	56.2% 47.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	32 63
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	132 268
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.0% 2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	18.9% 13.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	11.6% 13.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	79.9% 85.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	51 55
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	43.6 35.3

Atchison County

- County Seat - Rock Port
- Composite County Rank **7**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	391	388	34.6%	34.3%	✓	36.1%	35
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	11	7	15.1%	13.0%	✓	19.1%	12
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1933-97	22	18	5.6%	5.6%	NC	7.6%	17
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	2	1	5.1	3.1	✓	7.8	10
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	0	15.4	0.0	✓	29.0	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	12	11	7.4	6.8	✓	11.2	25
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	2	4	1.2	2.5	✗	4.7	18
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	7	18	1.9%	4.9%	✗	6.3%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	10	5	41.0	17.7	✓	51.5	3
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	2	33.2	68.4	✗	84.9	38

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

No Change ***NC***

- Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,631 1,617
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	22.7% 22.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	4.8% 4.9%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	23.4% 21.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.0% 14.7%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,742 $20,735
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,962 $20,940
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.3% 2.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	97.6% 91.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	36.1% 52.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	6 33
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	20 50
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.7% 3.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	28.0% 16.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.5% 21.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	70.8% 91.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	 1997	 50%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	13 46
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	36.4 54.2

Audrain County

- County Seat - Mexico
- Composite County Rank 46

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,171	1,264	34.7%	33.7%	✓	36.1%	31
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	75	75	24.3%	24.4%	✗	19.1%	75
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	107	88	7.1%	5.7%	✓	7.6%	20
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	16	14	10.6	9.0	✓	7.8	88
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	6	49.2	24.8	✓	29.0	39
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	66	58	10.6	9.3	✓	11.2	48
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	22	30	3.5	4.8	✗	4.7	67
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	54	55	4.5%	4.8%	✗	6.3%	57
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	58	37	80.3	47.7	✓	51.5	41
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	6	49.9	77.0	✗	84.9	48

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	6,235 6,263
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.5% 26.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	10.9% 11.1%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	21.0% 21.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.9% 16.4%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,177 $20,081
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,564 $21,860
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.5% 3.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	82.6% 83.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	46.4% 42.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	55 138
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	440 466
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.1% 5.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	25.4% 22.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	17.5% 22.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	64.2% 83.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	50%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	92 88
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	70.4 90.9

Barry County

- County Seat - Cassville
- Composite County Rank **62**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,127	2,793	41.0%	42.7%	✗	36.1%	75
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	100	142	26.0%	31.3%	✗	19.1%	98
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	119	166	6.3%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	16	22	8.4	9.7	✗	7.8	96
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	13	11.0	42.0	✗	29.0	87
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	64	32	8.7	3.8	✓	11.2	8
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	28	13	3.8	1.6	✓	4.7	8
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	90	72	6.1%	4.2%	✓	6.3%	42
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	75	84	86.7	77.5	✓	51.5	103
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	10	96.8	95.9	✓	84.9	59

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	7,316 8,370
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.5% 25.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.2% 3.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	20.9% 23.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.6% 15.0%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,855 $16,280
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,434 $19,460
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.8% 5.2%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	81.4% 78.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.3% 43.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	45 110
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	252 274
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	10.1% 7.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	31.9% 32.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	18.8% 27.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	74.8% 92.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	77 166
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	50.8 64.2

Barton County

▶ County Seat - Lamar

▶ Composite County Rank **81**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	648	749	32.4%	33.5%	✗	36.1%	30
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	34	54	22.4%	29.7%	✗	19.1%	95
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	52	58	7.0%	6.8%	✓	7.6%	58
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	8	4	10.8	4.7	✓	7.8	21
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	10	33.3	80.0	✗	29.0	112
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	37	20*	12.1	6.3	✓	11.2	22
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	13	26	4.3	8.2	✗	4.7	102
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	31	45	5.7%	6.4%	✗	6.3%	90
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	22	36	71.4	105.0	✗	51.5	114
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	4	89.6	116.5	✗	84.9	75

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,058 3,187
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.6% 26.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.1% 3.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	16.6% 19.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.5% 13.4%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,785 $17,731
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$15,353 $17,420
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.2% 3.3%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	83.2% 79.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.3% 37.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	19 50
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	159 181
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.6% 5.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	25.9% 24.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	15.8% 23.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	64.2% 90.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	60 113
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	52.4 39.3

*165 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Bates County

- County Seat - Butler
- Composite County Rank 53

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	967	1,153	37.7%	38.9%	✗	36.1%	53
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	28	41	16.1%	18.8%	✗	19.1%	41
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	82	55	8.4%	5.5%	✓	7.6%	13
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	17	9	17.4	8.9	✓	7.8	87
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	5	19.3	31.2	✗	29.0	61
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	43	93	10.9	22.3	✗	11.2	109
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	25	14	6.3	3.4	✓	4.7	33
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	32	35	4.3%	4.1%	✓	6.3%	40
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	24	54.1	47.6	✓	51.5	40
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	5	83.7	99.9	✗	84.9	67

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,963 4,173
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.2% 26.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.2% 3.2%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	23.1% 24.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.0% 14.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,587 $16,617
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,204 $14,864
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.5% 6.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	83.0% 87.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.6% 37.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	43 63
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	145 226
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.8% 6.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	33.1% 27.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	20.3% 23.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	48.0% 91.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	16%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	88 141
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	90.1 18.1

Benton County

- **County Seat - Warsaw**
- **Composite County Rank** 49

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	886	1,228	41.9%	45.8%	✗	36.1%	85
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	26	44	21.0%	29.5%	✗	19.1%	93
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	43	44	6.6%	6.1%	✓	7.6%	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)* 1988-92/1993-97	8	3	12.3	4.1	✓	7.8	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	2	26.5	15.8	✓	29.0	14
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	48	47	15.5	13.1	✓	11.2	67
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	10	13	3.2	3.6	✗	4.7	40
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	35	27	5.1%	3.1%	✓	6.3%	27
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	21	28	43.4	52.1	✗	51.5	48
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	3	68.5	59.5	✓	84.9	32

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,087 3,592
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	21.6% 21.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.0% 2.0%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	26.1% 27.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.1% 14.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,663 $14,393
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,069 $13,869
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.2% 6.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	80.5% 78.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.4% 41.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	18 85
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	70 150
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	12.0% 9.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	37.6% 35.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	22.8% 32.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	79.2% 90.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	56 110
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	17.9 17.5

Bollinger County

▶ County Seat - Marble Hill

▶ Composite County Rank **52**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	740	821	41.4%	39.3%	✓	36.1%	56
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	31	36	23.1%	30.8%	✗	19.1%	96
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	36	47	4.9%	7.2%	✗	7.6%	73
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	11	3	15.0	4.6	✓	7.8	20
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	9	45.7	77.8	✗	29.0	111
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	32	12	11.2	3.9	✓	11.2	9
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	11	12	3.8	3.9	✗	4.7	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	15	35	2.7%	6.0%	✗	6.3%	82
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	18	24	49.9	54.8	✗	51.5	52
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	4	105.8	97.9	✓	84.9	64

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,858 3,057
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.5% 26.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.4% 2.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	23.6% 24.5%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.2% 11.4%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$11,591 $13,353
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$11,110 $11,973
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.4% 7.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	86.9% 80.4%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.4% 37.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	17 74
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	50 89
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.8% 5.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	30.1% 27.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	19.9% 28.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	69.6% 94.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	24 51
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	19.8 29.6

Boone County

▶ County Seat - Columbia

▶ Composite County Rank **31**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	4,061	4,862	25.1%	24.0%	✓	36.1%	6
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	225	221	13.1%	12.5%	✓	19.1%	10
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	615	679	7.2%	8.0%	✗	7.6%	96
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	87	51	10.2	6.0	✓	7.8	34
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	42	28	41.2	25.0	✓	29.0	41
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	272	270*	10.2	9.1	✓	11.2	45
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	123	179	4.6	6.0	✗	4.7	75
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	346	413	8.0%	7.9%	✓	6.3%	101
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	143	162	25.0	23.6	✓	51.5	6
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	19	21	34.1	35.0	✗	84.9	7

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	26,651 29,720
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	22.8% 23.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	16.7% 17.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	14.3% 17.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	16.0% 20.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$18,570 $22,424
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$20,962 $23,290
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	2.5% 1.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	73.2% 71.3%

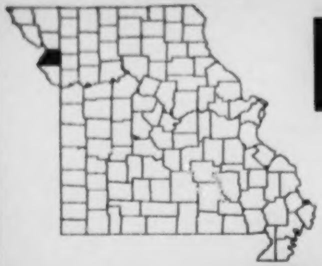
▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	46.4% 41.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	731 1,739
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	4,396 5,276
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.1% 6.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	23.0% 21.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.7% 21.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	41.5% 86.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	416 452
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	96.0 136.1

*788 children were assigned to Family Assessments.



Buchanan County

▶ County Seat - St. Joseph

▶ Composite County Rank **66**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	4,617	5,718	35.3%	40.6%	✗	36.1%	63
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	282	235	22.6%	21.5%	✓	19.1%	60
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	394	413	6.3%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	57	47	9.2	8.3	✓	7.8	78
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	21	20	24.8	23.8	✓	29.0	35
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	298	353	13.7	16.5	✗	11.2	85
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	50	84	2.3	3.9	✗	4.7	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	188	169	5.0%	4.6%	✓	6.3%	51
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	212	182	77.5	61.5	✓	51.5	65
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	17	12	58.1	41.3	✓	84.9	8

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	21,691 21,363
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.0% 26.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	9.0% 9.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	21.0% 23.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	15.7% 22.0%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$17,264 $20,625
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$21,679 $24,333
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.1% 5.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	83.8% 84.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.5% 42.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	302 823
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	1,016 1,331
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	13.9% 8.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	32.3% 29.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	22.6% 29.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	41.6% 89.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	546 773
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	81.3 90.9

Butler County

▶ County Seat - Poplar Bluff

▶ Composite County Rank **95**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	3,299	3,526	56.1%	52.6%	✓	36.1%	97
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	144	162	27.2%	31.5%	✗	19.1%	101
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	196	217	7.6%	8.4%	✗	7.6%	101
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	30	24	11.6	9.3	✓	7.8	93
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	15	20	38.8	50.4	✗	29.0	98
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	178	100	17.3	9.5	✓	11.2	50
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	30	18	2.9	1.7	✓	4.7	10
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	150	101	7.8%	5.4%	✓	6.3%	71
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	108	109	84.0	76.9	✓	51.5	101
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	18	55.9	121.3	✗	84.9	79

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	10,264 10,508
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.9% 26.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	10.6% 10.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

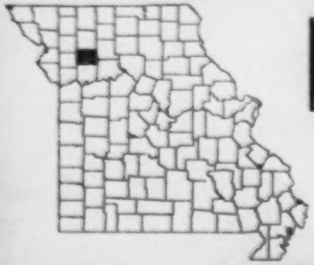
Children in poverty	1990 1993	33.0% 35.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	16.4% 21.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,356 $17,593
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,769 $20,995
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.7% 5.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	69.6% 68.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	41.2% 36.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	246 278
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	485 706
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	18.7% 9.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	45.1% 34.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	30.4% 33.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	46.6% 96.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	261 406
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	77.5 112.9



Caldwell County

- County Seat - Kingston
- Composite County Rank **43**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	692	811	44.1%	43.6%	✓	36.1%	77
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	31	12	27.9%	12.0%	✓	19.1%	9
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	21	35	3.9%	6.9%	✗	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	2	2	3.7	3.9	✗	7.8	15
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	2	23.3	22.8	✓	29.0	32
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	33	39	14.7	17.0	✗	11.2	88
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	4	12	1.8	5.2	✗	4.7	69
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	18	10	3.8%	1.9%	✓	6.3%	8
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	21	18	81.1	63.2	✓	51.5	69
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	3	35.2	101.5	✗	84.9	69

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,240 2,298
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.4% 26.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.9% 1.9%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	25.1% 22.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.3% 13.4%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,760 $16,450
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$11,975 $13,826
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.2% 8.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	86.3% 85.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	50.2% 46.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	17 195
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	40 60
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.2% 4.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	30.2% 23.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	18.4% 25.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	69.2% 81.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	20%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	26 34
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	22.3 26.5

Callaway County

▶ County Seat - Fulton

▶ Composite County Rank 35

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,395	1,739	33.5%	33.9%	✗	36.1%	32
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	75	86	17.4%	17.8%	✗	19.1%	37
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	175	155	7.6%	7.0%	✓	7.6%	69
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	21	12	9.2	5.4	✓	7.8	27
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	12	35.3	33.0	✓	29.0	64
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	134	51*	15.1	5.3	✓	11.2	12
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	31	52	3.5	5.4	✗	4.7	70
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	76	94	6.0%	6.6%	✗	6.3%	93
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	58	67	44.0	41.8	✓	51.5	27
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	14	37.8	98.6	✗	84.9	65

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	8,852 9,697
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.3% 26.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	6.9% 7.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	14.3% 17.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.6% 16.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,557 $17,736
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$19,545 $21,842
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.7% 3.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	80.4% 76.3%

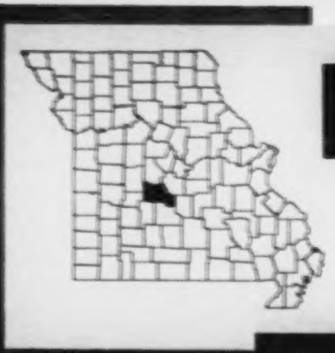
▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.3% 40.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	132 158
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	465 587
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.1% 4.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	22.8% 19.2%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	14.6% 21.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	84.0% 78.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	135 110
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	41.3 64.7

**312 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*



Camden County

- County Seat - Camdenton
- Composite County Rank **48**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,513	2,086	39.7%	40.9%	✗	36.1%	68
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	56	57	17.8%	19.1%	✗	19.1%	45
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	108	113	6.5%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	16	14	10.9	9.0	✓	7.8	88
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	8	51.0	29.7	✓	29.0	53
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	70	105	11.1	14.3	✗	11.2	71
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	29	23	4.6	3.1	✓	4.7	27
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	66	28	5.6%	1.9%	✓	6.3%	8
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	38	48	53.0	50.8	✓	51.5	47
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	10	10	129.4	109.2	✓	84.9	72

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	6,332 7,355
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	22.0% 22.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.6% 2.7%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	17.0% 21.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.6% 14.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,257 $19,270
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$15,280 $17,740
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.2% 6.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	76.0% 87.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	47.2% 47.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	45 567
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	330 472
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.7% 4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	29.3% 23.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.2% 22.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	29.3% 90.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	84 45
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	71.6 49.1

Cape Girardeau County

- County Seat - Jackson
- Composite County Rank **16**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,101	2,418	26.7%	25.4%	✓	36.1%	10
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	143	116	16.0%	15.0%	✓	19.1%	22
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	273	237	6.4%	5.9%	✓	7.6%	26
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	36	26	8.4	6.5	✓	7.8	44
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	11	14	19.1	23.1	✗	29.0	33
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	129	109	8.5	6.9	✓	11.2	28
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	51	71	3.3	4.5	✗	4.7	56
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	231	158	9.3%	5.5%	✓	6.3%	73
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	106	109	40.9	36.9	✓	51.5	17
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	16	46.0	59.3	✗	84.9	31

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	15,226 15,874
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.9% 24.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	10.5% 10.8%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	14.2% 16.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.9% 16.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$17,256 $21,229
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$19,719 $22,489
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.2% 4.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	72.3% 78.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	42.7% 38.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	259 36
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	1,462 1,761
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.1% 5.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	22.3% 20.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	14.9% 18.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	71.3% 92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	196 251
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	86.0 112.5

Carroll County

- County Seat - Carrollton
- Composite County Rank 61

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	743	839	42.0%	42.6%	✗	36.1%	74
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	35	25	24.8%	20.5%	✓	19.1%	54
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	43	40	5.9%	6.5%	✗	7.6%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	7	6	9.6	9.8	✗	7.8	97
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	2	36.7	19.1	✓	29.0	24
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	32	71	11.3	26.4	✗	11.2	113
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1	9	0.4	3.3	✗	4.7	31
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	30	12	5.3%	2.0%	✓	6.3%	11
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	20	18	56.3	47.1	✓	51.5	38
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	2	160.5	54.7	✓	84.9	24

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,823 2,690
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.4% 26.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	4.4% 4.5%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	17.8% 22.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.7% 16.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,101 $19,733
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$15,011 $16,501
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.5% 4.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	89.6% 91.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	52.0% 40.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	7 56
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	46 92
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	10.4% 6.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	31.0% 25.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	19.7% 27.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	89.1% 94.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	38 53
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	74.1 51.9

Carter County

- County Seat - Van Buren
- Composite County Rank **74**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	790	927	64.8%	64.5%	✔	36.1%	111
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	25	29	33.3%	33.3%	NC	19.1%	107
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	28	31	7.0%	7.7%	✘	7.6%	91
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	3	2	7.5	5.0	✔	7.8	24
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	6	66.5	91.9	✘	29.0	114
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	12	5.7	6.8	✘	11.2	25
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	7	2	4.4	1.1	✔	4.7	5
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	18	10	5.1%	2.4%	✔	6.3%	16
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	19	82.0	83.3	✘	51.5	106
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	3	384.6	129.8	✔	84.9	84

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

No Change ***NC***

- Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,585 1,771
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.8% 27.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.8% 1.8%

ECONOMIC

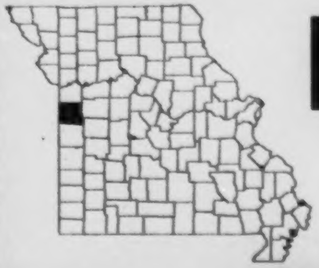
Children in poverty	1990 1993	34.3% 35.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.7% 17.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$11,754 $13,825
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,992 $16,146
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.3% 6.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	87.1% 80.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	39.8% 38.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	5 76
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	49 138
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	20.6% 11.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	49.1% 43.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	34.1% 40.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	26.0% 80.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	23 29
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	31.2 34.0



Cass County

▶ County Seat - Harrisonville

▶ Composite County Rank **12**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,543	2,975	21.4%	20.0%	✔	36.1%	4
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	147	147	16.4%	13.5%	✔	19.1%	13
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	286	346	6.1%	6.9%	✘	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	38	32	8.1	6.3	✔	7.8	39
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	19	14	25.9	16.7	✔	29.0	18
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	192	184	9.7	8.0	✔	11.2	34
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	122	46	6.2	2.0	✔	4.7	12
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	169	234	4.8%	5.7%	✘	6.3%	77
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	94	116	40.7	39.7	✔	51.5	20
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	17	15	71.7	53.8	✔	84.9	23

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Low birthweight infants
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	19,719 22,878
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	29.3% 29.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.0% 5.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	11.0% 13.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.1% 14.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$17,711 $20,954
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$15,861 $18,675
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.1% 3.3%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	81.9% 80.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	47.9% 44.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	185 328
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	1,206 1,619
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	5.6% 3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	16.5% 12.4%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	10.6% 11.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	81.2% 95.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	206 255
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	63.6 50.6

Cedar County

- County Seat - Stockton
- Composite County Rank **41**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	747	895	38.0%	38.2%	✗	36.1%	50
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	26	31	20.2%	20.1%	✓	19.1%	52
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	37	40	5.2%	5.5%	✗	7.6%	13
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	11	5	15.6	6.9	✓	7.8	50
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	5	27.6	43.5**	✗	29.0	92
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	30	19*	10.6	6.2	✓	11.2	20
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	20	5.3	6.5	✗	4.7	82
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	28	30	4.3%	4.3%	NC	6.3%	43
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	22	25	63.8	60.5	✓	51.5	61
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	5	79.6	122.0	✗	84.9	81

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

No Change ***NC***

- High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,835 3,067
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.4% 23.5%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.3% 2.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	30.9% 29.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.2% 17.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,234 $15,136
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,124 $13,452
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.7% 5.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	82.8% 77.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.5% 45.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	66 113
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	129 179
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	10.2% 6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	36.4% 34.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	22.9% 33.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	50.0% 90.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	71 125
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	41.4 81.6

**110 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Chariton County

- **County Seat - Keytesville**
- **Composite County Rank** 5

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	472	513	34.5%	36.0%	✗	36.1%	40
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	11	7	11.3%	8.9%	✓	19.1%	4
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	33	23	6.5%	5.9%	✓	7.6%	26
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	1	7.9	2.6	✓	7.8	9
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	3	21.6	33.5	✗	29.0	67
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	4	11	1.7	4.8	✗	11.2	10
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	3	10	1.3	4.4	✗	4.7	55
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	0	8	0.0%	1.6%	✗	6.3%	6
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	6	6	24.7	22.1	✓	51.5	5
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	0	213.0	0.0	✓	84.9	1

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,316 2,292
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.0% 26.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.4% 5.5%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	19.0% 19.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.8% 11.0%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,746 $18,521
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,848 $16,303
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.1% 6.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	95.0% 91.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	51.1% 44.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	16 37
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	74 129
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.6% 3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	19.0% 17.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	12.1% 18.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	80.8% 92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	17%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	17 18
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	27.2 83.8

Christian County

▶ County Seat - Ozark

▶ Composite County Rank **18**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,706	2,180	26.2%	24.2%	✔	36.1%	7
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	71	101	13.1%	14.8%	✘	19.1%	20
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	152	192	6.2%	6.2%	NC	7.6%	38
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	19	19	7.7	6.1	✔	7.8	35
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	7	13.5	14.7	✘	29.0	13
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	133	112	12.8	8.2	✔	11.2	36
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	57	62	5.5	4.6	✔	4.7	62
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	67	118	3.5%	4.7%	✘	6.3%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	68	71	53.9	39.7	✔	51.5	20
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	13	24	105.5	147.5	✘	84.9	95

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

No Change NC

- Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	10,424 13,591
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.8% 28.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.5% 2.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	11.8% 14.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.5% 14.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,373 $18,063
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$15,322 $17,304
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.4% 3.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	86.3% 75.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	49.4% 45.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	110 393
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	468 1,090
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	5.1% 3.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	19.4% 15.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	12.6% 15.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	78.6% 95.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	160 271
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	46.6 63.0

Clark County

- ▶ County Seat - Kahoka
- ▶ Composite County Rank 100

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	377	533	28.1%	38.0%	✗	36.1%	49
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	21	16	27.6%	20.0%	✓	19.1%	50
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	27	33	6.7%	8.2%	✗	7.6%	98
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	6	8	14.8	19.9	✗	7.8	114
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	1	12.2	12.4	✗	29.0	11
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	28	35	13.4	16.9	✗	11.2	87
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	2	14	1.0	6.8	✗	4.7	86
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	20	12	5.0%	2.5%	✓	6.3%	19
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	14	11	56.5	42.1	✓	51.5	28
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	5	151.1	190.0	✗	84.9	104

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,089 2,066
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.5% 27.5%
Minority children	1992 1996	0.8% 0.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	26.5% 23.4%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.1% 14.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,009 $16,243
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,818 $16,416
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.5% 6.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	85.0% 87.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	47.9% 47.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	13 37
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	70 110
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.4% 4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	25.9% 25.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	15.6% 23.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	30.7% 90.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	19 39
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	49.2 90.6

Clay County

▶ County Seat - Liberty

▶ Composite County Rank **20**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	4,502	5,258	19.0%	17.3%	✓	36.1%	3
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	296	317	13.0%	12.5%	✓	19.1%	10
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	669	732	5.9%	6.3%	✗	7.6%	40
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	81	61	7.2	5.2	✓	7.8	25
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	40	31	25.7	18.3	✓	29.0	23
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	258	441	6.3	9.7	✗	11.2	51
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	57	107	1.4	2.4	✗	4.7	16
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	543	1,004	7.4%	11.5%	✗	6.3%	113
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	237	234	46.4	38.1	✓	51.5	18
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	40	29	76.0	50.4	✓	84.9	17

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	41,066 45,335
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.9% 26.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	8.0% 8.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	7.2% 10.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	12.7% 15.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$20,216 $24,395
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$24,424 $28,309
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.9% 2.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	77.5% 64.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	51.8% 50.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	440 591
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	3,104 3,992
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	4.6% 2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	15.0% 10.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	9.6% 9.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	67.2% 96.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	382 479
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	56.6 61.6

Clinton County

- ▶ County Seat - Plattsburg
- ▶ Composite County Rank **26**

Outcome Measures	Number: Base Year	Number: Current Year	Rate: Base Year	Rate: Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	814	951	30.0%	28.8%	✓	36.1%	16
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	39	35	18.3%	15.4%	✓	19.1%	23
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	76	74	7.2%	6.5%	✓	7.6%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	12	10	11.4	8.8	✓	7.8	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	6	16.4	30.9	✗	29.0	59
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	62	59	13.0	11.3	✓	11.2	59
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	22	5.0	4.2	✓	4.7	51
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	13	24	1.5%	2.5%	✗	6.3%	19
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	23	31	39.7	46.4	✗	51.5	37
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	2	69.1	31.9	✓	84.9	5

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,784 5,231
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.0% 28.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.6% 5.7%

▶ ECONOMIC

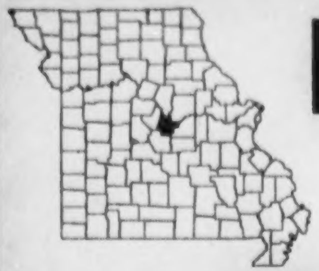
Children in poverty	1990 1993	15.2% 14.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.5% 13.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,646 $20,373
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,464 $16,624
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.1% 4.2%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	90.2% 86.1%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	48.5% 45.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	50 51
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	313 262
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.8% 4.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	20.0% 14.2%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	13.5% 16.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	91.7% 95.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	95 55
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	50.9 30.5



Cole County

▶ County Seat - Jefferson City

▶ Composite County Rank **42**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,419	2,694	26.6%	24.8%	✓	36.1%	9
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	111	122	12.7%	13.9%	✗	19.1%	15
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	234	307	5.2%	7.0%	✗	7.6%	69
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	50	33	11.0	7.5	✓	7.8	61
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	19	15	30.0	22.5	✓	29.0	30
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	116	253	7.0	14.6	✗	11.2	76
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	42	104	2.5	6.0	✗	4.7	75
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	235	204	7.9%	6.0%	✓	6.3%	82
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	95	96	46.4	40.8	✓	51.5	24
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	15	12	70.4	52.9	✓	84.9	21

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	16,496 17,331
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.2% 25.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	8.3% 8.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	9.3% 11.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	12.1% 15.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$18,705 $22,803
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$21,832 $24,560
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.4% 2.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	78.8% 79.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	46.2% 46.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	238 373
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	2,752 2,925
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	5.2% 4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	16.1% 14.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	10.9% 14.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	80.3% 86.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	245 80
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	61.3 74.6

Cooper County

- County Seat - Boonville
- Composite County Rank **30**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	841	831	39.0%	32.4%	✓	36.1%	27
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	44	28	22.1%	14.3%	✓	19.1%	17
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	45	77	4.7%	8.0%	✗	7.6%	96
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	12	8	12.4	8.3	✓	7.8	78
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	11	4	76.5	26.3	✓	29.0	43
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	34	38	9.1	9.8	✗	11.2	52
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	21	15	5.6	3.9	✓	4.7	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	27	19	3.9%	2.3%	✓	6.3%	14
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	32	20	74.1	39.8	✓	51.5	22
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	3	138.9	43.7	✓	84.9	10

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,718 3,866
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.6% 24.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	11.9% 12.1%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	16.6% 18.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.9% 14.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,038 $17,579
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,959 $17,587
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.1% 4.2%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	83.1% 81.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	41.5% 45.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	76 107
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	375 401
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.7% 3.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	23.3% 16.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	13.8% 16.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	76.2% 88.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	48 27
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	74.9 109.0

Crawford County

▶ County Seat - Steelville

▶ Composite County Rank **87**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,254	1,465	44.0%	41.1%	✓	36.1%	69
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	96	97	34.8%	29.1%	✓	19.1%	92
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	99	115	7.1%	7.5%	✗	7.6%	87
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	7	12	5.1	7.9	✗	7.8	69
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	8	29.3	35.5	✗	29.0	72
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	57	106	10.6	17.8	✗	11.2	90
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	19	15	3.5	2.5	✓	4.7	18
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	67	73	7.4%	7.5%	✗	6.3%	97
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	62	55	95.7	69.9	✓	51.5	85
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	4	119.3	53.6	✓	84.9	22

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	5,376 5,970
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.0% 27.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.3% 1.4%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.8% 25.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.3% 14.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,508 $15,853
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,362 $17,051
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.7% 6.8%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	75.2% 73.1%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.0% 38.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	44 67
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	183 243
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	12.0% 7.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	35.4% 32.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	21.0% 26.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	35.8% 75.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	95 147
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	78.4 108.3

Dade County

▶ **County Seat - Greenfield**

▶ **Composite County Rank** 22

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	578	672	46.4%	46.0%	✓	36.1%	87
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	16	8	18.0%	10.7%	✓	19.1%	8
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	28	30	5.9%	6.6%	✗	7.6%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	5	8.5	11.0	✗	7.8	104
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	4	68.4	51.7	✓	29.0	101
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	7*	7.9	3.5	✓	11.2	5
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	7	5	3.7	2.5	✓	4.7	18
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	8	20	2.2%	4.3%	✗	6.3%	43
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	10	10	45.2	38.6	✓	51.5	19
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	3	131.6	121.2	✓	84.9	78

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,899 2,021
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.3% 25.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	4.2% 4.3%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	21.3% 23.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.1% 12.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,885 $15,401
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$11,761 $11,568
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.9% 4.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	86.0% 93.0%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	50.9% 49.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	9 23
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	46 60
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.5% 3.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	28.1% 24.4%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	17.6% 29.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	77.4% 98.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	30 75
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	35.4 46.2

*52 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Dallas County

▶ County Seat - Buffalo

▶ Composite County Rank **77**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	686	792	39.0%	37.6%	✓	36.1%	48
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	44	70	27.2%	33.7%	✗	19.1%	108
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	67	74	7.6%	7.4%	✓	7.6%	82
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	12	10	13.6	10.0	✓	7.8	98
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	5	52.5	33.3	✓	29.0	65
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	20	38	5.6	9.3	✗	11.2	48
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	12	2.5	2.9	✗	4.7	24
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	29	33	5.5%	5.2%	✓	6.3%	67
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	26	38	61.3	72.9	✗	51.5	96
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	3	136.6	58.9	✓	84.9	30

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,563 4,102
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.0% 27.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.1% 2.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	29.0% 27.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.9% 13.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,063 $14,368
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$10,494 $12,039
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.4% 4.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	79.2% 65.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	41.1% 41.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	33 98
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	156 280
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	10.0% 5.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	31.0% 27.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	18.5% 23.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	80.0% 90.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	33 66
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	33.5 30.7

Daviess County

- County Seat - Gallatin
- Composite County Rank **54**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	620	635	52.1%	45.6%	✓	36.1%	84
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	48	39	43.2%	32.5%	✓	19.1%	104
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	31	29	5.5%	5.3%	✓	7.6%	8
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	10	4	17.7	7.4	✓	7.8	58
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	3	24.3	37.1	✗	29.0	75
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	37	12	17.4	5.6	✓	11.2	16
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5	7	2.4	3.3	✗	4.7	31
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	11	6	3.0%	1.5%	✓	6.3%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	12	24	44.6	82.2	✗	51.5	105
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	2	141.8	69.4	✓	84.9	39

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,127 2,128
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.3% 27.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.2% 2.2%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	32.7% 27.5%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.1% 8.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,812 $17,654
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,128 $16,902
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.3% 5.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	87.0% 88.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.5% 42.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	10 39
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	40 50
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.6% 2.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	27.7% 22.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.9% 23.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	62.5% 90.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	28 27
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	23.2 48.4

DeKalb County

▶ County Seat - Maysville

▶ Composite County Rank **8**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	587	554	44.6%	39.0%	✓	36.1%	54
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	10	17	10.5%	16.2%	✗	19.1%	27
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	26	29	5.0%	6.0%	✗	7.6%	29
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	2	3	3.8	6.2	✗	7.8	37
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	2	47.7	22.2	✓	29.0	28
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	13	8	6.1	3.5	✓	11.2	5
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	8	2	3.7	0.9	✓	4.7	3
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	12	6	3.2%	1.4%	✓	6.3%	2
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	12	16	54.3	57.6	✗	51.5	55
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	0	108.9	0.0	✓	84.9	1

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,144 2,272
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	21.4% 20.5%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.6% 3.7%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	16.5% 19.4%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.6% 11.0%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$11,114 $12,569
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,060 $15,922
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.2% 4.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	93.8% 92.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.0% 44.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	18 51
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	49 60
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.5% 4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	23.1% 23.2%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	13.0% 20.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	76.2% 92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	44 51
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	28.8 13.9

Dent County

- ▶ County Seat - Salem
- ▶ Composite County Rank **91**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,017	1,172	43.9%	45.3%	✗	36.1%	83
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	55	49	31.1%	26.8%	✓	19.1%	85
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	53	74	6.3%	8.6%	✗	7.6%	105
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	7	3	8.3	3.5	✓	7.8	13
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	6	43.0	42.2	✓	29.0	88
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	36	55	9.9	14.7	✗	11.2	78
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1	23	0.3	6.1	✗	4.7	77
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	41	63	6.1%	8.4%	✗	6.3%	106
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	31	32	65.3	60.5	✓	51.5	61
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	10	7	201.5	136.0	✓	84.9	87

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,638 3,749
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.6% 26.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.7% 2.7%

▶ ECONOMIC

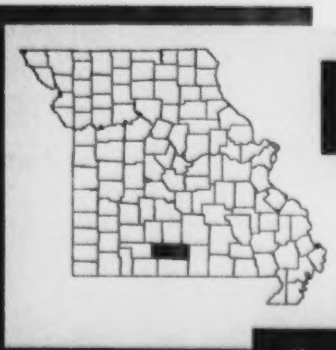
Children in poverty	1990 1993	34.4% 31.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.9% 14.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,239 $16,226
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,980 $16,417
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.5% 5.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	74.4% 74.9%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	39.0% 36.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	24 98
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	50 110
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	13.6% 8.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	37.6% 36.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	24.7% 33.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	66.1% 86.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	20%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	57 87
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	53.9 25.7



Douglas County

- County Seat - Ava
- Composite County Rank **102**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	901	1,067	54.8%	56.3%	✗	36.1%	105
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	30	38	23.8%	25.5%	✗	19.1%	82
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	57	53	7.3%	7.2%	✓	7.6%	73
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	8	6	10.3	8.2	✓	7.8	76
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	5	32.4	39.7	✗	29.0	81
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	36	50	11.3	15.0	✗	11.2	80
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	27	13	8.5	3.9	✓	4.7	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	28	41	6.1%	8.8%	✗	6.3%	108
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	25	29	67.0	67.9	✗	51.5	81
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	2	123.0	47.1	✓	84.9	13

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,180
	1997	3,323
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.9%
	1997	27.0%
Minority children	1992	2.5%
	1996	2.6%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	31.2%
	1993	30.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.3%
	1990	12.9%
Per capita income	1992	$10,815
	1996	$11,839
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$11,049
	1996	$10,060
Adult unemployment rate	1992	6.9%
	1997	12.6%
High school graduation rate	1992	74.0%
	1996	71.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.1%
	1997	40.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	26
	1997	59
Licensed child care capacity	1993	20
	1998	150
Children receiving cash assistance	1992	12.7%
	1997	7.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	34.1%
	1997	33.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	22.6%
	1997	35.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	73.0%
	1997	85.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels		
	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	41
	1997	84
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992	22.0
	1996	74.0

Dunklin County

- County Seat - Kennett
- Composite County Rank 112

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	3,169	3,599	57.2%	58.8%	✗	36.1%	107
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	201	175	41.9%	35.5%	✓	19.1%	109
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	211	237	8.7%	10.0%	✗	7.6%	112
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	22	24	9.0	10.2	✗	7.8	100
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	16	10	47.6	30.0	✓	29.0	56
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	283	185	32.2	21.1	✓	11.2	104
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	59	49	6.7	5.6	✓	4.7	72
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	111	88	6.6%	5.5%	✓	6.3%	73
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	128	116	108.3	88.8	✓	51.5	110
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	10	7	79.5	56.6	✓	84.9	25

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	8,782 8,749
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.6% 26.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	17.6% 18.0%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	39.8% 42.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	18.9% 24.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,431 $17,150
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,835 $20,446
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.4% 6.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	76.7% 72.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	36.0% 34.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	191 303
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	383 586
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	28.3% 19.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	56.9% 52.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	39.8% 48.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	46.9% 87.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	155 273
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	101.0 112.5

Franklin County

- County Seat - Union
- Composite County Rank **15**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	3,466	4,289	25.9%	25.7%	✓	36.1%	11
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	301	254	24.5%	19.7%	✓	19.1%	48
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	320	361	5.0%	5.9%	✗	7.6%	26
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	47	30	7.4	4.9	✓	7.8	22
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	32	22	35.0	22.3	✓	29.0	29
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	226	160	9.4	6.1	✓	11.2	18
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	74	54	3.1	2.1	✓	4.7	13
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	253	292	6.1%	6.1%	NC	6.3%	84
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	166	170	57.1	47.9	✓	51.5	42
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	40	34	133.8	103.2	✓	84.9	71

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change ***NC***

High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	23,945 26,232
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.7% 28.8%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.7% 2.7%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	10.3% 15.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.5% 13.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$17,075 $20,886
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,913 $21,548
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.6% 4.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	73.5% 73.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.3% 41.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	174 322
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	1,269 1,337
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.6% 3.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	20.9% 15.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	12.6% 13.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	64.9% 84.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	254 106
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	81.4 78.6

Gasconade County

- ▶ County Seat - Hermann
- ▶ Composite County Rank **27**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	618	802	23.8%	24.5%	✗	36.1%	8
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	43	37	22.2%	20.6%	✓	19.1%	55
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	51	46	5.5%	5.7%	✗	7.6%	20
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	7	4	7.6	4.9	✓	7.8	22
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	14	5	102.4	35.2	✓	29.0	70
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	61	32	17.2	8.6	✓	11.2	39
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	6	23	1.7	6.2	✗	4.7	78
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	44	36	5.3%	3.7%	✓	6.3%	37
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	26	29	64.5	61.8	✓	51.5	67
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	2	166.2	44.7	✓	84.9	11

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,555 3,710
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.0% 25.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	0.8% 0.8%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	12.3% 14.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.2% 12.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,611 $18,930
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,018 $16,851
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.0% 5.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	84.5% 81.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.1% 38.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	50 74
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	365 410
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	5.0% 2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	20.3% 16.2%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	11.8% 14.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	54.7% 84.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	35 33
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	1.3 42.6

Gentry County

▶ County Seat - Albany

▶ Composite County Rank 29

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	462	526	38.5%	38.2%	✓	36.1%	50
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	10	15	12.5%	19.0%	✗	19.1%	43
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	18	23	4.4%	5.7%	✗	7.6%	20
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	0	9.7	0.0	✓	7.8	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	2	29.9	29.9	NC	29.0	55
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	20	22	11.9	13.0	✗	11.2	66
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5	11	3.0	6.5	✗	4.7	82
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	9	15	2.7%	3.5%	✗	6.3%	31
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	11	13	55.8	58.0	✗	51.5	56
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	6	97.3	290.6	✗	84.9	112

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality

No Change ***NC***

Child deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,675 1,693
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.6% 24.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.9% 1.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	25.7% 19.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	6.6% 13.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,217 $19,051
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,912 $19,047
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.5% 2.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	91.1% 94.7%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.2% 42.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	8 16
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	109 110
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	4.1% 2.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	21.1% 15.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	11.5% 15.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	76.2% 92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	20 16
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	95.0 47.3

Greene County

- County Seat - Springfield
- Composite County Rank **55**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	9,427	11,079	32.8%	31.1%	✓	36.1%	22
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	484	473	16.8%	15.7%	✓	19.1%	25
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	920	1,036	6.5%	6.9%	✗	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	122	107	8.6	7.1	✓	7.8	54
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	62	58	33.0	29.0	✓	29.0	51
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	645	951	13.0	18.1	✗	11.2	92
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	234	283	4.7	5.4	✗	4.7	70
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	553	739	6.0%	7.4%	✗	6.3%	96
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	326	383	37.7	39.8	✗	51.5	22
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	43	53	49.7	58.2	✗	84.9	29

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	49,706 52,463
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.1% 23.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.9% 6.0%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	15.7% 22.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	14.6% 18.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$19,197 $23,214
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$22,476 $25,124
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.5% 3.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	77.4% 73.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.7% 40.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	629 1,501
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	5,175 6,224
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.5% 5.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	25.7% 22.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	17.0% 22.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	57.5% 92.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	806 1,512
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	63.5 90.8

Grundy County

- County Seat - Trenton
- Composite County Rank **39**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	732	696	45.7%	40.5%	✓	36.1%	61
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	31	18	24.6%	14.0%	✓	19.1%	16
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	29	33	4.8%	5.3%	✗	7.6%	8
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	5	6	8.2	9.6	✗	7.8	95
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	5	31.1	53.3	✗	29.0	102
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	13	6.0	5.3	✓	11.2	12
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	19	6.0	7.8	✗	4.7	95
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	19	15	3.6%	3.1%	✓	6.3%	27
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	27	22	73.8	60.3	✓	51.5	60
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	2	81.3	56.2	✓	84.9	25

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1998

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,502 2,447
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.8% 23.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.8% 2.9%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	24.8% 23.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.7% 15.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,200 $19,230
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,420 $19,503
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.4% 3.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	87.5% 81.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.7% 39.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	48 75
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	140 135
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.9% 5.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	31.1% 26.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	19.1% 24.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	80.8% 89.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	88 76
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	53.0 84.9

Harrison County

- County Seat - Bethany
- Composite County Rank ㊿

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	691	736	47.4%	47.7%	✗	36.1%	89
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	16	13	16.5%	16.3%	✓	19.1%	29
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	23	27	5.0%	6.1%	✗	7.6%	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	2	8.8	4.5	✓	7.8	19
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	0	2	0.0	26.8	✗	29.0	45
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	36	13	18.7	6.7	✓	11.2	24
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5	12	2.6	6.2	✗	4.7	78
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	12	19	2.8%	4.3%	✗	6.3%	43
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	8	20	34.8	83.7	✗	51.5	107
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	3	39.7	121.8	✗	84.9	80

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,927 1,932
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	22.9% 23.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.2% 2.2%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	24.1% 25.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.3% 13.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,780 $18,645
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,365 $14,295
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.9% 3.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	90.6% 88.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.0% 40.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	24 62
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	60 90
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.8% 4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	33.5% 27.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	20.3% 25.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	86.5% 84.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	32 35
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	32.2 101.2

Henry County

- County Seat - Clinton
- Composite County Rank **76**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,101	1,285	39.0%	38.4%	✓	36.1%	52
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	69	54	30.5%	21.3%	✓	19.1%	59
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	94	71	7.6%	6.1%	✓	7.6%	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	14	9	11.4	7.8	✓	7.8	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	7	36.7	35.4	✓	29.0	71
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	104	113	20.7	21.7	✗	11.2	106
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	19	41	3.8	7.9	✗	4.7	96
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	46	53	5.2%	4.7%	✓	6.3%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	45	44	72.3	61.5	✓	51.5	65
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	5	131.0	67.9	✓	84.9	37

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	5,035 5,219
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.7% 24.8%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.0% 5.1%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	25.9% 25.4%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.2% 16.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,015 $18,410
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$15,288 $17,363
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.0% 4.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	81.0% 86.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.0% 39.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	77 141
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	225 395
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	11.0% 7.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	33.5% 29.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	22.1% 27.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	58.4% 83.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	55 140
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	67.3 16.2

Hickory County

County Seat - Hermitage

Composite County Rank 101

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	871	1,006	57.3%	55.4%	✓	36.1%	102
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	18	18	26.9%	24.7%	✓	19.1%	77
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	11	33	3.2%	8.3%	✗	7.6%	99
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	3	5	8.8	12.6	✗	7.8	108
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	3	18.2	49.0	✗	29.0	96
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	31	10.2	18.4	✗	11.2	94
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	12	4	8.1	2.4	✓	4.7	16
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	7	13	1.6%	2.4%	✗	6.3%	16
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	14	18	70.0	73.5	✗	51.5	97
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	5	202.9	222.0	✗	84.9	107

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,473 1,687
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	19.4% 19.5%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.2% 2.2%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	29.9% 32.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.0% 14.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$11,671 $12,765
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$10,601 $11,236
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.1% 6.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	91.1% 86.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	48.6% 43.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	2 45
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	10 60
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	14.1% 10.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	50.0% 39.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	28.2% 39.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	46.3% 91.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	30 55
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)'	1992 1996	19.4 9.8

Holt County

▶ . County Seat - Oregon

▶ Composite County Rank **44**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	396	441	42.6%	45.9%	✗	36.1%	86
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	8	8	22.2%	16.7%	✓	19.1%	30
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	20	11	5.8%	4.2%	✓	7.6%	2
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	1	11.6	3.8	✓	7.8	14
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	1	83.7	17.7	✓	29.0	21
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	31	23	20.5	16.0	✓	11.2	84
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	2	11	1.3	7.6	✗	4.7	90
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	5	7	1.9%	2.3%	✗	6.3%	14
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1	14	5.7	71.1	✗	51.5	90
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	4	51.4	205.7	✗	84.9	106

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,510
	1997	1,442
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.6%
	1997	25.6%
Minority children	1992	1.4%
	1996	1.4%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	22.6%
	1993	20.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.1%
	1990	10.9%
Per capita income	1992	$15,849
	1996	$21,592
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,743
	1996	$24,350
Adult unemployment rate	1992	4.7%
	1997	3.8%
High school graduation rate	1992	98.5%
	1996	97.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.4%
	1997	47.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	18
	1997	19
Licensed child care capacity	1993	50
	1998	119
Children receiving cash assistance	1992	4.6%
	1997	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	22.7%
	1997	20.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.0%
	1997	21.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.0%
	1997	100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels		
	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	17
	1997	34
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992	103.5
	1996	72.7

Howard County

- County Seat - Fayette
- Composite County Rank **10**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	534	602	36.8%	36.5%	✓	36.1%	43
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	19	17	16.4%	14.8%	✓	19.1%	20
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	58	36	9.7%	6.5%	✓	7.6%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	6	1	10.0	1.8	✓	7.8	5
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	1	21.2	10.6	✓	29.0	8
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	37	19	15.3	7.8	✓	11.2	33
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	26	11	10.7	4.5	✓	4.7	56
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	25	24	5.2%	4.8%	✓	6.3%	57
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	9	44.4	23.7	✓	51.5	7
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	5	154.9	127.0	✓	84.9	82

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,421 2,448
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.0% 25.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	11.2% 11.4%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	17.6% 19.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	13.1% 15.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,465 $18,176
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,952 $16,805
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.3% 3.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	85.4% 84.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	38.7% 42.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	36 58
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	210 209
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.1% 4.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	24.2% 21.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	15.5% 21.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	97.3% 89.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	28 21
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	69.0 56.2

Howell County

- County Seat - West Plains
- Composite County Rank **80**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,975	3,683	50.1%	51.7%	✗	36.1%	96
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	122	109	26.1%	22.9%	✓	19.1%	65
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	135	171	6.2%	7.4%	✗	7.6%	82
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	23	16	10.5	6.9	✓	7.8	50
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	15	24.7	42.6	✗	29.0	90
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	73	85	8.5	9.0	✗	11.2	43
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	66	78	7.7	8.3	✗	4.7	103
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	81	76	4.5%	4.0%	✓	6.3%	39
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	84	87	80.8	70.0	✓	51.5	86
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	12	107.9	98.6	✓	84.9	65

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	8,618 9,444
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.4% 26.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.6% 2.7%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	33.7% 32.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.9% 18.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,345 $15,212
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,874 $15,913
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.5% 6.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	73.2% 84.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	42.4% 41.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	161 313
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	386 751
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	12.8% 8.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	39.9% 34.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	25.4% 32.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	no clinic 93.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	146 240
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	64.4 52.2

Iron County

▶ County Seat - Ironton

▶ Composite County Rank **65**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,238	1,275	52.5%	53.2%	✗	36.1%	99
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	44	36	31.7%	27.7%	✓	19.1%	88
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	51	62	7.5%	9.0%	✗	7.6%	107
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	3	5.8	4.4	✓	7.8	18
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	3	36.3	26.9	✓	29.0	46
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	19	16	6.6	5.4	✓	11.2	15
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	11	5	3.8	1.7	✓	4.7	10
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	55	46	7.6%	6.2%	✓	6.3%	87
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	26	27	63.6	59.5	✓	51.5	58
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	6	173.7	143.9	✓	84.9	93

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,868 2,962
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.8% 26.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.0% 2.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	27.1% 32.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.0% 16.0%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,373 $14,859
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$20,689 $23,106
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	12.1% 8.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	77.6% 73.4%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.0% 38.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	12 54
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	32 40
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	19.0% 10.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	48.6% 35.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	30.9% 32.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	72.9% 93.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	18%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	59 92
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	38.3 53.9

Jackson County

- County Seat - Independence
- Composite County Rank **99**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	36,548	42,582	41.5%	40.7%	✓	36.1%	64
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	2,186	2,011	21.6%	21.0%	✓	19.1%	58
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	4,431	4,060	8.3%	8.5%	✗	7.6%	102
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	582	439	10.9	9.2	✓	7.8	91
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	244	199	38.5	30.9	✓	29.0	59
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	2,542	2,749	15.7	16.5	✗	11.2	85
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	779	849	4.8	5.1	✗	4.7	68
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	1,510	2,092	6.2%	7.8%	✗	6.3%	98
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1,633	1,493	83.1	66.3	✓	51.5	77
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	202	202	97.0	93.1	✓	84.9	57

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	162,425 166,520
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.6% 25.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	36.6% 37.4%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.4% 27.4%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	21.6% 26.4%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$20,700 $24,591
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$28,866 $32,611
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.6% 4.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	73.1% 67.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.0% 37.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	3,293 6,473
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	14,999 16,258
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	16.3% 13.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	33.8% 29.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	24.0% 29.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	86.5% 89.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	18%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	1,894 2,831
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	59.2 59.7

Jasper County

▶ County Seat - Carthage

▶ Composite County Rank **92**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	4,915	6,495	33.0%	36.1%	✗	36.1%	41
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	359	410	25.8%	26.4%	✗	19.1%	83
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	401	519	6.0%	7.1%	✗	7.6%	71
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	48	59	7.2	8.1	✗	7.8	71
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	28	31	30.9	32.1	✗	29.0	62
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	330	220*	13.9	8.6	✓	11.2	39
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	89	229	3.8	9.0	✗	4.7	105
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	463	425	10.0%	8.5%	✓	6.3%	107
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	263	265	83.4	72.0	✓	51.5	93
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	23	18	69.6	50.9	✓	84.9	19

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	23,713 25,585
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.8% 25.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.9% 6.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.1% 23.5%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	14.4% 19.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,857 $20,867
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$20,268 $23,615
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.1% 3.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	66.4% 68.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	39.5% 39.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	319 925
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	1,752 2,276
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	11.4% 7.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	32.4% 29.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	20.7% 27.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	78.0% 92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	513 774
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	29.6 0.0

*986 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Jefferson County

▶ County Seat - Hillsboro

▶ Composite County Rank **17**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	6,549	7,535	23.1%	21.2%	✓	36.1%	5
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	514	491	20.3%	18.2%	✓	19.1%	39
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	800	875	5.8%	6.7%	✗	7.6%	55
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	92	71	6.7	5.5	✓	7.8	28
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	75	62	36.8	28.2	✓	29.0	49
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	650	198*	12.2	3.4	✓	11.2	4
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	237	208	4.5	3.6	✓	4.7	40
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	568	573	6.7%	5.9%	✓	6.3%	79
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	287	315	47.8	43.7	✓	51.5	33
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	44	52	70.2	75.2	✗	84.9	44

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	53,251 58,039
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	30.0% 30.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.7% 2.7%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	8.9% 13.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.4% 14.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,751 $18,933
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,652 $20,169
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.5% 4.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	76.6% 74.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	45.1% 38.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	274 763
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	2,692 4,200
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	5.6% 3.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	17.7% 13.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	10.6% 12.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	56.3% 81.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	559 478
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	53.2 47.4

*1,993 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

136

Johnson County

- County Seat -Warrensburg
- Composite County Rank **9**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,285	2,585	35.5%	32.2%	✓	36.1%	25
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	70	83	10.5%	13.6%	✗	19.1%	14
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	162	178	4.9%	5.4%	✗	7.6%	11
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	25	19	7.6	5.8	✓	7.8	32
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	12	19.3	26.6	✗	29.0	44
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	91	84	8.4	7.1	✓	11.2	31
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	61	53	5.7	4.5	✓	4.7	56
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	64	95	3.6%	4.3%	✗	6.3%	43
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	58	82	25.2	30.8	✗	51.5	14
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	13	25.1	50.8	✗	84.9	18

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	10,775 11,846
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.6% 25.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	12.7% 13.0%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	15.4% 17.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.3% 14.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,624 $15,970
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,570 $19,929
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.0% 2.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	88.5% 82.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	50.8% 44.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	184 197
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	785 911
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.6% 4.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	22.3% 19.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	14.3% 18.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	51.2% 86.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	17%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	163 201
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	38.9 52.8

Knox County

- County Seat - Edina
- Composite County Rank **109**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	246	350	40.3%	51.0%	✗	36.1%	95
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	18	16	34.0%	30.8%	✓	19.1%	96
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	5	15	2.0%	6.5%	✗	7.6%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	0	2	0.0	8.6	✗	7.8	82
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	3	48.9	77.0	✗	29.0	110
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	36	35	34.2	33.4	✓	11.2	115
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	0	8	0.0	7.6	✗	4.7	90
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	2	10	0.9%	5.3%	✗	6.3%	68
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	6	10	43.8	68.5	✗	51.5	83
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	5	64.4	339.7	✗	84.9	115

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Probable cause child abuse

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,053 1,048
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.9% 24.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.5% 1.5%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	24.4% 24.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	6.7% 12.7%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,089 $19,398
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$11,213 $15,217
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.6% 2.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	94.8% 92.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	34.4% 52.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	11 23
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	85 110
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.2% 2.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	23.5% 20.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.7% 24.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	80.0% 93.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	15%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	22 49
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	25.0 271.5

Laclede County

- County Seat - Lebanon
- Composite County Rank **82**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,843	2,260	43.3%	40.5%	✓	36.1%	61
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	94	119	24.5%	29.5%	✗	19.1%	93
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	142	135	6.9%	6.5%	✓	7.6%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	16	17	7.8	8.2	✗	7.8	76
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	13	31.2	41.9	✗	29.0	66
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	86	154	11.5	18.7	✗	11.2	96
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	7	12	0.9	1.5	✗	4.7	7
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	123	91	9.4%	6.2%	✓	6.3%	87
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	77	93	87.2	86.7	✓	51.5	108
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	11	9	118.9	89.1	✓	84.9	55

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	7,484
	1997	8,252
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.0%
	1997	27.1%
Minority children	1992	2.6%
	1996	2.6%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	18.2%
	1993	23.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.8%
	1990	15.3%
Per capita income	1992	$14,357
	1996	$17,103
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,199
	1996	$18,706
Adult unemployment rate	1992	8.6%
	1997	6.3%
High school graduation rate	1992	70.1%
	1996	75.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.7%
	1997	41.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	56
	1997	163
Licensed child care capacity	1993	260
	1998	398
Children receiving cash assistance	1992	8.0%
	1997	6.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	30.7%
	1997	28.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	18.0%
	1997	26.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	66.0%
	1997	74.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels		
	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	120
	1997	200
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992	61.5
	1996	68.8

Lafayette County

▶ County Seat - Lexington

▶ Composite County Rank **40**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,593	1,733	31.9%	29.2%	✓	36.1%	18
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	73	72	18.5%	18.9%	✗	19.1%	42
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	112	141	5.5%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	14	18	6.8	9.4	✗	7.8	94
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	17	8	52.7	23.9	✓	29.0	36
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	60	80	7.2	9.2	✗	11.2	46
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	29	39	3.5	4.5	✗	4.7	56
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	70	63	4.6%	3.6%	✓	6.3%	34
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	52	50	57.3	47.3	✓	51.5	39
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	10	55.4	88.2	✗	84.9	54

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	8,306 8,693
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.6% 26.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	6.1% 6.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

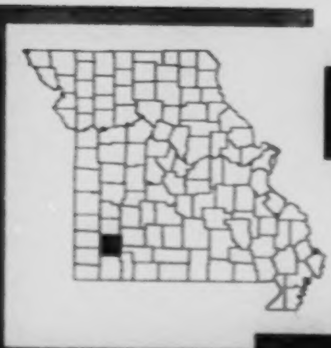
Children in poverty	1990 1993	17.6% 19.5%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.3% 15.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,851 $20,051
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$15,108 $17,600
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.1% 4.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	81.3% 84.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	46.2% 46.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	60 180
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	353 473
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.3% 3.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	26.3% 18.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.6% 17.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	77.0% 91.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	77 134
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	53.8 60.0



Lawrence County

▶ County Seat - Mount Vernon

▶ Composite County Rank **83**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,945	2,637	40.1%	44.8%	✗	36.1%	81
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	106	161	25.1%	32.5%	✗	19.1%	104
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	154	181	7.2%	7.8%	✗	7.6%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	13	18	6.1	7.7	✗	7.8	65
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	10	38.1	30.1	✓	29.0	57
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	96	97	11.6	10.9	✓	11.2	55
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	35	40	4.2	4.5	✗	4.7	56
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	91	80	5.9%	4.7%	✓	6.3%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	75	90	74.3	76.9	✗	51.5	101
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	6	110.8	52.0	✓	84.9	20

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	8,298 8,884
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.9% 27.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.9% 3.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	20.5% 22.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.9% 16.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,279 $15,934
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,244 $15,585
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.0% 6.2%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	79.1% 77.7%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	48.1% 44.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	61 191
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	403 377
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.7% 5.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	27.1% 25.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.1% 23.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	83.1% 88.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	107 248
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	73.4 62.7

Lewis County

▶ County Seat - Monticello

▶ Composite County Rank **32**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	622	588	37.9%	34.1%	✓	36.1%	33
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	23	27	18.9%	17.9%	✓	19.1%	38
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	28	32	5.2%	5.2%	NC	7.6%	7
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	3	2	5.6	3.3	✓	7.8	11
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	1	31.4	10.7	✓	29.0	9
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	53	46	22.0	19.1	✓	11.2	98
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5	19	2.1	7.9	✗	4.7	96
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	14	24	2.8%	4.5%	✗	6.3%	50
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	10	14	19.5	26.3	✗	51.5	10
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	2	100.8	42.5	✓	84.9	9

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

- Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,411 2,406
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.6% 23.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.9% 6.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	22.4% 20.5%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.3% 15.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,440 $18,082
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,441 $17,728
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.6% 3.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	90.2% 85.1%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	41.4% 44.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	34 66
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	128 180
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.4% 4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	26.9% 22.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.8% 20.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	51.6% 100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	33 73
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	34.0 164.7

Lincoln County

- County Seat - Troy
- Composite County Rank **58**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,272	1,781	24.4%	26.6%	✗	36.1%	13
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	98	105	21.0%	20.7%	✓	19.1%	56
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	151	172	6.5%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	25	19	10.8	8.1	✓	7.8	71
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	18	13	52.0	32.9	✓	29.0	63
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	105	159	11.5	14.9	✗	11.2	79
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	21	25	2.3	2.3	NC	4.7	15
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	96	156	6.6%	8.8%	✗	6.3%	108
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	50	70	53.0	56.9	✗	51.5	54
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	10	16	103.6	140.1	✗	84.9	91

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths

No Change NC
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗
- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1998

Citizens for Missouri's Children 99 Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	9,151 10,662
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	30.2% 30.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	4.2% 4.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	14.7% 16.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.3% 13.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,550 $18,398
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$15,816 $18,388
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.1% 4.3%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	73.8% 75.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.6% 37.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	60 208
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	307 420
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.1% 4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	21.9% 19.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	12.6% 16.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	81.1% 96.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	90 203
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	48.5 79.3

Linn County

- County Seat - Linneus
- Composite County Rank **56**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	899	1,008	34.6%	35.1%	✗	36.1%	36
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	36	36	19.9%	19.7%	✓	19.1%	48
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	49	51	5.2%	5.8%	✗	7.6%	24
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	9	7	9.6	7.9	✓	7.8	69
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	8	44.2	58.4	✗	29.0	104
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	41	2.6	11.7	✗	11.2	62
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	12	39	3.5	11.1	✗	4.7	111
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	19	23	2.4%	2.6%	✗	6.3%	23
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	28	23	72.5	53.0	✓	51.5	49
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	7	144.2	164.8	✗	84.9	100

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,449 3,501
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.0% 25.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.9% 3.0%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	19.9% 20.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.7% 15.0%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,382 $17,913
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,053 $17,821
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.5% 8.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	89.1% 88.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	45.5% 42.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	36 48
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	143 190
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.6% 4.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	25.7% 22.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.8% 23.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	86.6% 99.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	47 88
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	55.1 44.5

Livingston County

- ▶ County Seat - Chillicothe
- ▶ Composite County Rank **21**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	677	810	31.8%	33.3%	✗	36.1%	29
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	43	30	21.8%	17.0%	✓	19.1%	34
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	50	49	5.1%	5.4%	✗	7.6%	11
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	5	3	5.1	3.3	✓	7.8	11
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	4	27.4	27.8	✗	29.0	48
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	39	69	10.5	19.0	✗	11.2	97
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	17	2.4	4.7	✗	4.7	65
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	39	11	5.7%	1.5%	✓	6.3%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	36	22	86.7	49.5	✓	51.5	44
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	3	109.8	66.6	✓	84.9	36

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,708 3,623
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.4% 25.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.5% 3.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.5% 20.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.9% 16.0%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$17,258 $21,929
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,247 $20,410
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.9% 3.3%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	77.0% 87.7%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	41.0% 45.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	45 138
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	219 190
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.1% 4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	26.0% 21.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	18.0% 24.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	82.0% 89.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	66 102
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	48.1 59.7

Macon County

- County Seat - Macon
- Composite County Rank **85**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	857	918	35.2%	36.1%	✗	36.1%	41
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	37	38	21.3%	19.0%	✓	19.1%	43
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	53	72	6.1%	7.6%	✗	7.6%	89
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	10	13	11.6	13.7	✗	7.8	110
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	6	27.3	41.6	✗	29.0	85
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	63	43	16.7	11.3	✓	11.2	59
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	29	6.4	7.6	✗	4.7	90
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	19	36	2.3%	4.3%	✗	6.3%	43
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	27	40	54.9	76.2	✗	51.5	100
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	5	57.4	96.2	✗	84.9	60

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Probable cause child abuse

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,770 3,798
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.8% 24.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.5% 5.7%

ECONOMIC

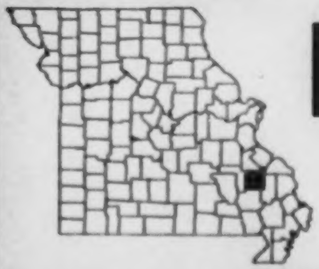
Children in poverty	1990 1993	17.4% 18.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.0% 12.7%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,639 $18,446
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,320 $15,126
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.1% 5.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	85.3% 82.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.5% 42.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	44 46
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	201 242
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.6% 3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	21.1% 19.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	14.4% 17.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	96.9% 91.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	40 76
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	141.3 102.2



Madison County

- County Seat - Fredericktown
- Composite County Rank **79**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	796	987	44.0%	46.4%	✗	36.1%	88
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	36	37	27.5%	24.8%	✓	19.1%	78
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	38	42	5.2%	6.4%	✗	7.6%	42
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	7	8	9.6	12.2	✗	7.8	106
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	2	26.9	17.6	✓	29.0	20
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	89	24	30.8	8.0	✓	11.2	34
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	17	11	5.9	3.7	✓	4.7	44
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	46	37	7.8%	6.1%	✓	6.3%	84
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	32	68.8	78.0	✗	51.5	104
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	3	103.7	74.2	✓	84.9	43

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,694
	1997	3,001
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.8%
	1997	25.9%
Minority children	1992	2.1%
	1996	2.1%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	29.3%
	1993	29.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.7%
	1990	17.8%
Per capita income	1992	$13,096
	1996	$14,920
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,005
	1996	$14,977
Adult unemployment rate	1992	15.6%
	1997	8.0%
High school graduation rate	1992	73.6%
	1996	71.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.7%
	1997	32.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	54
	1997	118
Licensed child care capacity	1993	146
	1998	200
Children receiving cash assistance	1992	12.4%
	1997	8.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	37.8%
	1997	31.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	23.1%
	1997	27.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	67.6%
	1997	83.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels		
	1997	5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	43
	1997	74
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992	97.2
	1996	99.5

Maries County

▶ County Seat - Vienna

▶ Composite County Rank **19**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	492	618	36.9%	40.7%	✗	36.1%	64
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	26	17	26.8%	19.1%	✓	19.1%	45
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	26	31	5.6%	6.7%	✗	7.6%	55
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	5	4	10.8	8.7	✓	7.8	83
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	1	25.1	12.3	✓	29.0	10
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	11*	11.2	5.0	✓	11.2	11
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	4	6	1.9	2.7	✗	4.7	23
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	23	18	5.1%	3.8%	✓	6.3%	38
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	22	6	76.1	19.4	✓	51.5	4
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	4	167.6	129.4	✓	84.9	83

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,146 2,187
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.2% 26.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.1% 2.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.9% 21.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.8% 12.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,123 $15,161
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$10,766 $11,209
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.4% 4.3%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	93.1% 82.4%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.0% 41.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	17 31
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	70 210
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	13.3% 6.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	22.5% 22.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	15.2% 21.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	68.6% 82.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	18 37
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	16.2 21.6

*55 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Marion County

▶ County Seat - Palmyra

▶ Composite County Rank **70**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,963	1,935	41.0%	36.5%	✓	36.1%	43
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	96	92	24.5%	22.5%	✓	19.1%	64
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	157	134	8.1%	6.9%	✓	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	26	22	13.3	11.3	✓	7.8	105
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	10	12	33.5	40.1	✗	29.0	82
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	110	108	14.4	14.1	✓	11.2	70
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	19	3.1	2.5	✓	4.7	18
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	81	94	5.3%	6.1%	✗	6.3%	84
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	57	66	65.9	70.7	✗	51.5	89
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	14	8	146.5	84.5	✓	84.9	53

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	7,641 7,636
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.4% 27.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	8.3% 8.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	23.5% 23.4%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.6% 18.4%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,669 $19,524
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,782 $21,479
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.4% 4.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	78.6% 75.3%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	34.3% 42.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	85 207
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	289 875
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.5% 7.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	31.7% 27.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	21.0% 24.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	75.6% 93.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	101 173
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	146.8 124.3

McDonald County

- County Seat - Pineville
- Composite County Rank **111**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,293	1,798	50.3%	53.1%	✗	36.1%	98
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	104	120	38.2%	36.7%	✓	19.1%	112
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	92	100	7.1%	6.8%	✓	7.6%	58
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	6	10	4.6	6.8	✗	7.8	48
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	14	14	75.8	68.9	✓	29.0	108
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	113	101	23.3	18.3	✓	11.2	93
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	63	41	13.0	7.4	✓	4.7	87
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	79	97	11.8%	12.4%	✗	6.3%	114
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	66	62	122.0	95.4	✓	51.5	111
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	9	34.0	138.7	✗	84.9	89

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,848 5,522
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.9% 28.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.7% 5.8%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	25.0% 28.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.6% 17.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,105 $15,807
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,080 $17,776
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.9% 5.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	63.5% 62.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	37.7% 40.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	30 106
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	102 266
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	12.1% 9.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	43.4% 45.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	22.7% 36.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	76.5% 94.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	111 133
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	37.3 49.4

Mercer County

- County Seat - Princeton
- Composite County Rank **98**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	278	319	46.6%	44.7%	✓	36.1%	79
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	5	6	13.2%	17.1%	✗	19.1%	35
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	13	15	7.5%	7.7%	✗	7.6%	91
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	4	23.1	20.4	✓	7.8	115
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	0	30.3	0.0	✓	29.0	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	10	12	11.9	13.2	✗	11.2	68
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1	7	1.2	7.7	✗	4.7	94
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	8	4	4.3%	1.7%	✓	6.3%	7
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	4	6	36.7	50.0	✗	51.5	45
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	3	267.1	246.9	✓	84.9	109

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	838 909
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	22.6% 22.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	0.5% 0.4%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	16.3% 20.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.0% 11.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,533 $12,848
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,525 $13,700
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.9% 2.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	93.5% 92.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	41.9% 45.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	3 8
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	20 30
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.6% 4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	31.9% 28.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	18.7% 19.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	77.8% 100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	11 24
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	7.2 33.3

Miller County

▶ County Seat - Tuscumbia

▶ Composite County Rank **71**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,840	1,962	43.8%	39.2%	✓	36.1%	55
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	87	82	28.2%	25.4%	✓	19.1%	81
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	108	98	7.1%	6.6%	✓	7.6%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	12	9	7.8	6.1	✓	7.8	35
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	12	30.5	49.7	✗	29.0	97
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	64	85	10.7	13.3	✗	11.2	69
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	17	30	2.8	4.7	✗	4.7	65
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	84	96	6.8%	6.8%	NC	6.3%	94
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	59	60	86.3	75.1	✓	51.5	98
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	6	109.5	76.2	✓	84.9	45

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change ***NC***

High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse

Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	5,992 6,373
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.1% 28.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.8% 1.8%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	20.9% 25.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.9% 16.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,407 $16,987
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,934 $18,961
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.4% 7.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	78.6% 74.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	38.6% 42.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	40 107
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	204 300
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.3% 5.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	33.9% 26.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	20.0% 23.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	59.6% 80.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	102 53
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	52.2 70.0

Mississippi County

- **County Seat - Charleston**
- **Composite County Rank** 113

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,627	1,734	61.8%	65.0%	✗	36.1%	112
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	81	73	36.8%	37.1%	✗	19.1%	113
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	113	106	10.4%	10.7%	✗	7.6%	113
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	12	8	11.0	8.1	✓	7.8	71
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	7	24.6	45.2	✗	29.0	94
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	83	86	20.2	21.9	✗	11.2	108
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	36	5.8	9.2	✗	4.7	106
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	53	63	6.2%	8.9%	✗	6.3%	110
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	53	51	109.7	101.4	✓	51.5	113
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	6	143.6	112.0	✓	84.9	73

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Infant mortality
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,107 3,931
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	29.1% 29.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	31.5% 32.2%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	39.4% 43.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	23.0% 29.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,780 $15,694
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,063 $19,040
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	11.6% 8.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	78.7% 61.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	36.6% 33.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	138 304
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	318 505
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	32.1% 23.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	64.4% 57.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	44.5% 49.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	53.0% 86.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	70 106
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	155.1 184.3

Moniteau County

- County Seat - California
- Composite County Rank **33**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	791	771	37.9%	31.4%	✓	36.1%	24
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	38	53	25.0%	26.6%	✗	19.1%	84
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	43	60	5.3%	6.8%	✗	7.6%	58
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	6	4.9	6.8	✗	7.8	48
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	4	37.7	29.0	✓	29.0	51
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	11	7.0	3.0	✓	11.2	3
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5	11	1.5	3.0	✗	4.7	25
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	29	36	4.3%	4.7%	✗	6.3%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	20	23	48.1	48.2	✗	51.5	43
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	3	133.2	62.5	✓	84.9	35

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,441 3,679
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.8% 27.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.2% 2.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	11.8% 13.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.7% 13.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,167 $17,421
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,146 $16,368
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.6% 3.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	79.0% 85.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.4% 40.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	36 46
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	220 254
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	4.4% 1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	15.9% 13.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	9.8% 11.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	84.1% 86.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	26 16
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	32.7 44.6

Monroe County

- County Seat - Paris
- Composite County Rank **24**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	564	607	32.8%	31.3%	✓	36.1%	23
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	17	17	18.5%	15.5%	✓	19.1%	24
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	46	36	8.6%	6.9%	✓	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	10	2	18.6	3.9	✓	7.8	15
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	3	20.1	30.7	✗	29.0	58
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	16	32	6.5	12.7	✗	11.2	65
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	8	20	3.2	8.0	✗	4.7	100
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	13	21	2.2%	3.5%	✗	6.3%	31
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	13	7	52.0	25.5	✓	51.5	8
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	8	102.1	277.2	✗	84.9	111

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,472 2,512
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.8% 27.8%
Minority children	1992 1996	7.1% 7.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	22.7% 19.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.2% 10.7%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,235 $20,179
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,008 $19,571
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.1% 5.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	93.0% 83.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	38.7% 43.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	21 37
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	180 190
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	4.3% 2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	18.6% 15.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	10.8% 14.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	60.0% 89.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	26 39
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	72.3 48.7

Montgomery County

- County Seat - Montgomery City
- Composite County Rank **90**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	623	737	32.1%	34.2%	✗	36.1%	34
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	40	28	27.0%	20.7%	✓	19.1%	56
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	40	42	5.3%	6.1%	✗	7.6%	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	5	4	6.6	5.8	✓	7.8	32
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	4	8.6	33.3	✗	29.0	65
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	69	61	23.0	19.5	✓	11.2	101
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	40	46	13.3	14.7	✗	4.7	115
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	31	52	5.5%	8.0%	✗	6.3%	102
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	26	18	77.4	45.5	✓	51.5	36
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	6	81.5	153.2	✗	84.9	97

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,005 3,133
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.4% 26.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.2% 5.4%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.4% 20.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.6% 15.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,511 $19,095
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,379 $17,625
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.3% 7.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	85.9% 73.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.7% 40.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	26 46
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	108 150
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.1% 3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	29.7% 22.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	19.2% 22.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	75.9% 86.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	31%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	46 68
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	37.6 98.6

Morgan County

▶ County Seat - Versailles

▶ Composite County Rank **84**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	889	1,112	51.2%	50.4%	✓	36.1%	92
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	70	80	38.7%	35.7%	✓	19.1%	110
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	67	71	6.6%	6.7%	✗	7.6%	55
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	6	7	5.9	6.6	✗	7.8	46
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	6	49.1	38.4	✓	29.0	78
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	42	47	11.2	11.1	✓	11.2	58
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	15	2.4	3.5	✗	4.7	36
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	33	45	6.7%	7.8%	✗	6.3%	98
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	23	37	51.7	66.2	✗	51.5	76
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	5	147.8	94.7	✓	84.9	58

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,735 4,245
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.3% 23.5%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.8% 2.8%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	22.6% 27.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.8% 14.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,668 $17,202
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,680 $15,322
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.0% 6.2%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	78.1% 78.0%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.9% 45.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	42 81
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	173 220
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	10.5% 7.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	36.0% 27.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	21.1% 26.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	88.9% 93.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	55 46
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	38.3 50.7

New Madrid County

▶ County Seat - New Madrid

▶ Composite County Rank **106**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,053	2,109	57.5%	56.2%	✓	36.1%	104
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	98	90	33.7%	31.4%	✓	19.1%	99
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	134	128	8.4%	8.9%	✗	7.6%	106
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	22	18	13.8	12.5	✓	7.8	107
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	11	15	45.9	63.7	✗	29.0	107
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	167	62	27.2	10.2	✓	11.2	54
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	35	21	5.7	3.5	✓	4.7	36
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	55	58	4.8%	5.5%	✗	6.3%	73
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	53	71	71.2	87.9	✗	51.5	109
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	13	48.9	159.6	✗	84.9	99

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	6,133 6,059
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	29.5% 29.5%
Minority children	1992 1996	26.7% 27.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	35.6% 36.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	19.6% 24.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,335 $16,359
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$23,042 $27,018
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.9% 7.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	74.2% 65.7%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	38.3% 34.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	106 233
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	216 442
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	25.3% 14.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	50.3% 43.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	36.8% 39.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	53.4% 90.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	150 174
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	50.1 44.5

Newton County

- County Seat - Neosho
- Composite County Rank **67**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,343	2,989	36.4%	37.0%	✗	36.1%	47
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	151	163	25.8%	23.9%	✓	19.1%	72
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	147	244	4.7%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	33	24	10.6	7.2	✓	7.8	55
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	16	14	34.7	28.7	✓	29.0	50
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	166	96*	13.6	7.4	✓	11.2	32
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	49	98	4.0	7.6	✗	4.7	90
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	111	123	5.7%	5.5%	✓	6.3%	73
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	99	122	62.6	67.3	✗	51.5	80
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	17	15	101.4	84.3	✓	84.9	52

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	12,186 12,928
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.7% 26.8%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.4% 5.5%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	16.7% 20.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.1% 14.4%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,009 $18,818
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,285 $20,189
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.6% 4.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	73.6% 73.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	45.5% 41.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	128 257
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	481 785
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.6% 4.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	27.3% 22.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	15.7% 20.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	83.9% 96.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	___ 1997	___ 1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	155 259
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	40.3 60.0

*552 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Nodaway County

- County Seat - Maryville
- Composite County Rank 3

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,073	1,051	35.5%	33.1%	✓	36.1%	28
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	21	19	9.4%	9.8%	✗	19.1%	5
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	66	47	5.7%	4.4%	✓	7.6%	3
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	14	7	12.1	6.5	✓	7.8	44
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	2	15.5	10.5	✓	29.0	7
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	32	29	6.6	6.1	✓	11.2	18
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	12	17	2.5	3.6	✗	4.7	40
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	12	23	1.2%	2.1%	✗	6.3%	12
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	20	20	15.6	14.8	✓	51.5	2
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	4	47.7	33.0	✓	84.9	6

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,855 4,729
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	22.7% 22.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.8% 2.9%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	20.8% 17.4%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.6% 13.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,877 $18,056
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,322 $18,855
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	2.1% 1.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	95.0% 91.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	48.4% 44.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	80 70
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	207 403
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	4.1% 2.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	16.8% 13.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	10.7% 13.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	68.4% 93.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	47 43
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	62.3 102.7

Oregon County

- County Seat - Alton
- Composite County Rank 97

Outcome Measures	Number: Base Year	Number: Current Year	Rate: Base Year	Rate: Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,031	1,152	60.7%	62.0%	✗	36.1%	109
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	38	28	32.2%	24.6%	✓	19.1%	76
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	24	36	4.3%	6.1%	✗	7.6%	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	2	6	3.6	10.1	✗	7.8	99
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	0	34.7	0.0	✓	29.0	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	34	43	14.9	17.9	✗	11.2	91
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	29	20	12.7	8.3	✓	4.7	103
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	19	32	3.2%	5.0%	✗	6.3%	64
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	28	16	82.8	40.9	✓	51.5	25
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	7	170.2	189.5	✗	84.9	103

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,277 2,396
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.0% 24.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.4% 1.5%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	30.5% 33.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	12.9% 16.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$11,823 $13,501
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,149 $12,997
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.0% 5.8%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	83.8% 85.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	34.2% 36.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	12 51
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	48 130
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	13.2% 9.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	46.6% 44.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	26.1% 36.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	67.1% 82.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	41 52
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	47.1 12.9

Osage County

- County Seat - Linn
- Composite County Rank **2**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	425	455	29.9%	26.7%	✓	36.1%	15
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	18	18	11.7%	10.1%	✓	19.1%	6
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	40	26	5.0%	3.3%	✓	7.6%	1
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	9	2	11.3	2.5	✓	7.8	8
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	5	53.3	37.5	✓	29.0	76
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	23	2.7	6.6	✗	11.2	23
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	7	11	2.1	3.1	✗	4.7	27
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	13	15	2.0%	2.2%	✗	6.3%	13
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	17	20	41.3	43.1	✗	51.5	30
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	4	118.8	76.9	✓	84.9	46

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,380 3,508
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.9% 28.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.3% 1.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	9.5% 10.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	5.3% 9.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,729 $19,177
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,349 $15,354
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.1% 3.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	91.5% 90.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	48.0% 44.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	8 22
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	250 319
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	2.7% 2.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	10.2% 9.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	6.0% 10.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	54.7% 84.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	14 16
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	0.6 11.9

Ozark County

- County Seat - Gainesville
- Composite County Rank **57**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	937	1,048	59.5%	58.5%	✓	36.1%	106
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	17	27	18.1%	24.8%	✗	19.1%	78
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	20	32	4.7%	6.5%	✗	7.6%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	5	0	11.8	0.0	✓	7.8	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	3	39.2	36.2	✓	29.0	73
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	24	32	11.8	14.3	✗	11.2	71
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	8	9	3.9	4.0	✗	4.7	50
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	25	28	5.1%	4.9%	✓	6.3%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	14	21	52.4	67.1	✗	51.5	78
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	0	3	0.0	97.3	✗	84.9	63

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,040 2,239
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.2% 23.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.8% 1.8%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	23.4% 29.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.3% 12.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,123 $13,533
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$ 9,761 $10,002
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.1% 6.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	87.3% 78.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	34.2% 37.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	5 77
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	24 98
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	14.5% 8.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	40.9% 35.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	26.6% 35.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	65.7% 97.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	24 62
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	17.1 26.8

Pemiscot County

- County Seat - Caruthersville
- Composite County Rank **114**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,786	2,915	64.5%	62.4%	✓	36.1%	110
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	172	147	43.9%	36.2%	✓	19.1%	111
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	214	236	10.6%	12.0%	✗	7.6%	115
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	25	30	12.4	15.3	✗	7.8	111
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	15	10	57.1	38.5	✓	29.0	79
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	231	219	34.5	32.8	✓	11.2	114
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	37	23	5.5	3.4	✓	4.7	33
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	73	80	6.2%	7.3%	✗	6.3%	95
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	124	117	149.6	128.0	✓	51.5	115
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	13	100.1	145.0	✗	84.9	94

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	6,700 6,680
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	31.0% 31.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	41.0% 41.9%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	50.2% 49.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	27.0% 33.0%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,889 $16,138
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,030 $21,084
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	10.7% 8.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	75.1% 73.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	36.9% 33.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	181 666
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	190 532
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	35.7% 23.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	68.8% 59.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	49.4% 55.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	62.9% 83.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	149 241
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	114.1 10.2

Perry County

- County Seat - Perryville
- Composite County Rank **25**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	719	901	32.1%	35.8%	✗	36.1%	38
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	41	39	18.9%	16.0%	✓	19.1%	26
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	60	55	5.6%	4.8%	✓	7.6%	4
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	6	6	5.6	5.3	✓	7.8	26
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	7	10.8	36.8	✗	29.0	74
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	27	34	5.6	6.9	✗	11.2	28
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	11	28	2.3	5.7	✗	4.7	73
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	51	43	6.4%	4.9%	✓	6.3%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	32	40	57.2	64.3	✗	51.5	74
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	8	85.2	131.0	✗	84.9	85

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,779 4,927
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.1% 28.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.8% 1.8%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	13.1% 13.5%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.9% 12.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,301 $17,769
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,157 $19,004
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.4% 3.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	78.3% 75.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	42.8% 42.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	18 47
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	220 349
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	4.4% 3.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	16.5% 14.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	9.9% 16.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	67.8% 94.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	— 1997	— 0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	58 98
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	38.0 67.3

Pettis County

- County Seat - Sedalia
- Composite County Rank **108**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,025	2,422	37.7%	39.3%	✗	36.1%	56
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	109	123	21.4%	22.4%	✗	19.1%	63
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	162	194	6.3%	7.7%	✗	7.6%	91
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	26	19	10.2	7.6	✓	7.8	62
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	11	6	30.3	16.0	✓	29.0	16
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	82	249	8.8	25.8	✗	11.2	112
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	38	101	4.1	10.5	✗	4.7	109
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	66	141	3.9%	8.3%	✗	6.3%	105
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	66	94	59.9	75.1	✗	51.5	98
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	10	6	83.9	48.5	✓	84.9	16

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	9,348 9,660
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.2% 26.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	7.3% 7.4%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.1% 21.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	13.0% 17.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,867 $19,153
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$18,431 $20,344
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.4% 4.8%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	78.6% 78.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	43.5% 38.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	202 432
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	769 985
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.5% 5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	28.9% 25.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	19.9% 24.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	79.5% 83.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	15%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	240 149
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	64.6 72.1

Phelps County

- County Seat - Rolla
- Composite County Rank **50**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,994	2,739	37.7%	40.7%	✗	36.1%	64
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	94	94	20.3%	21.9%	✗	19.1%	62
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	154	132	6.8%	6.1%	✓	7.6%	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	22	14	9.6	6.4	✓	7.8	42
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	11	14	33.4	40.2	✗	29.0	84
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	170	106*	19.5	11.3	✓	11.2	59
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	30	58	3.4	6.2	✗	4.7	78
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	79	92	4.7%	4.6%	✓	6.3%	51
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	66	73	53.4	50.3	✓	51.5	46
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	13	10	82.4	60.1	✓	84.9	33

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	8,699 9,364
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.1% 24.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	6.5% 6.7%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	23.6% 24.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	12.3% 17.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,031 $17,701
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,072 $19,053
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.5% 4.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	80.4% 78.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.7% 45.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	109 218
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	389 707
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	10.0% 6.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	30.1% 26.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	20.2% 25.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	68.6% 82.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	195 345
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	56.6 60.6

**403 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Pike County

- County Seat - Bowling Green
- Composite County Rank **60**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	836	963	32.3%	32.2%	✓	36.1%	25
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	52	55	23.2%	28.1%	✗	19.1%	89
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	93	67	8.1%	6.9%	✓	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	15	8	13.1	8.3	✓	7.8	78
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	4	35.1	23.3	✓	29.0	34
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	74	64	16.9	14.4	✓	11.2	74
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	11	15	2.5	3.4	✗	4.7	33
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	38	45	4.5%	5.1%	✗	6.3%	65
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	37	35	75.4	61.8	✓	51.5	67
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	7	160.1	119.5	✓	84.9	77

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,372 4,448
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.5% 27.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	8.6% 8.8%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	26.0% 24.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.7% 16.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,674 $17,208
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,792 $18,538
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.9% 5.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	82.6% 78.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	38.7% 36.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	43 86
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	178 293
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.9% 4.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	26.3% 22.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	17.0% 21.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	70.1% 90.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	55 107
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	46.3 63.9

Platte County

- County Seat - Platte City
- Composite County Rank **4**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,275	1,391	12.7%	11.7%	✓	36.1%	1
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	84	88	9.4%	8.7%	✓	19.1%	2
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	256	287	6.0%	6.1%	✗	7.6%	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	39	29	9.1	6.2	✓	7.8	37
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	13	9	21.6	13.2	✓	29.0	12
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	170	201	10.4	11.0	✗	11.2	57
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	30	0.9	1.6	✗	4.7	8
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	169	89	5.7%	2.6%	✓	6.3%	23
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	72	68	35.9	28.2	✓	51.5	12
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	16	16	79.6	70.0	✓	84.9	40

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	16,286
	1997	18,297
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.5%
	1997	26.6%
Minority children	1992	9.0%
	1996	9.2%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	7.9%
	1993	9.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.8%
	1990	14.9%
Per capita income	1992	$22,772
	1996	$27,856
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$27,211
	1996	$29,164
Adult unemployment rate	1992	3.5%
	1997	2.6%
High school graduation rate	1992	84.1%
	1996	84.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	53.5%
	1997	48.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	133
	1997	203
Licensed child care capacity	1993	946
	1998	1,356
Children receiving cash assistance	1992	4.2%
	1997	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	12.2%
	1997	7.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	8.3%
	1997	6.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	84.5%
	1997	88.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels		
	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	124
	1997	174
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992	52.2
	1996	42.1

Polk County

▶ County Seat - Bolivar

▶ Composite County Rank **34**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,497	2,060	38.1%	41.3%	✗	36.1%	70
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	66	58	20.8%	17.6%	✓	19.1%	36
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	80	88	5.5%	5.5%	NC	7.6%	13
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	9	13	6.1	8.1	✗	7.8	71
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	15	12	71.7	51.5	✓	29.0	100
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	55	57	9.9	9.0	✓	11.2	43
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	25	47	4.5	7.4	✗	4.7	87
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	41	45	3.7%	3.2%	✓	6.3%	29
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	32	36	34.7	31.6	✓	51.5	15
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	9	81.4	82.6	✗	84.9	51

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens

No Change

Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	5,578 6,358
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.7% 25.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.1% 3.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	19.3% 24.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.7% 13.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,136 $15,421
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,452 $14,623
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.8% 4.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	81.6% 84.0%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	47.3% 42.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	60 136
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	182 345
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	9.5% 5.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	30.7% 25.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	20.8% 26.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	76.4% 91.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	70 192
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	14.0 17.4

Pulaski County

▶ County Seat - Waynesville

▶ Composite County Rank **78**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	3,244	3,387	46.0%	44.4%	✓	36.1%	78
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	128	88	16.1%	14.4%	✓	19.1%	18
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	270	247	7.1%	7.8%	✗	7.6%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	41	24	10.8	7.6	✓	7.8	62
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	17	12	35.9	29.7	✓	29.0	53
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	182	134*	15.8	11.7	✓	11.2	62
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	47	107	4.1	9.3	✗	4.7	108
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	116	105	5.4%	5.1%	✓	6.3%	65
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	111	79	91.3	70.1	✓	51.5	87
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	8	41.9	48.2	✗	84.9	15

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	11,524 11,469
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	29.1% 30.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	31.3% 28.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.7% 21.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.1% 14.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,992 $16,988
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$20,524 $21,019
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.2% 5.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	82.5% 81.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.3% 45.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	41 231
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	593 738
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.8% 4.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	26.5% 20.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	11.8% 19.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	55.7% 81.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	158 291
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	62.6 74.7

308 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Putnam County

- County Seat - Unionville
- Composite County Rank 28

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	335	340	43.2%	39.7%	✓	36.1%	58
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	12	9	19.7%	14.5%	✓	19.1%	19
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	28	17	10.2%	6.2%	✓	7.6%	38
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	5	0	18.2	0.0	✓	7.8	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	6	22.5	137.9	✗	29.0	115
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	10	8.0	8.9	✗	11.2	42
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	4	7	3.5	6.2	✗	4.7	78
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	9	15	3.8%	5.7%	✗	6.3%	77
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5	9	35.5	59.2	✗	51.5	57
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	5	124.5	321.5	✗	84.9	114

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,132 1,122
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	22.6% 22.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.4% 1.4%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	23.2% 25.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.4% 13.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,597 $14,258
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$10,115 $10,656
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.5% 4.0%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	89.4% 85.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	46.5% 49.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	5 8
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	80 94
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.2% 4.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	26.9% 30.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	19.3% 30.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	91.1% 100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	15 26
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	68.1 65.1

Ralls County

- County Seat - New London
- Composite County Rank **14**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	265	281	30.1%	30.1%	NC	36.1%	21
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	17	15	16.5%	16.9%	✗	19.1%	32
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	35	25	7.2%	5.5%	✓	7.6%	13
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	1	1	2.1	2.2	✗	7.8	6
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	2	11.3	21.9	✗	29.0	27
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	13	46	5.7	19.4	✗	11.2	100
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1	11	0.4	4.6	✗	4.7	62
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	7	8	2.4%	2.9%	✗	6.3%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	13	9	44.1	26.1	✓	51.5	9
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	0	67.8	0.0	✓	84.9	1

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,279 2,375
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.8% 26.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.5% 2.6%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	11.6% 14.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	5.1% 10.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,547 $20,729
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,218 $21,080
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.7% 4.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	86.1% 77.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.9% 36.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	19 29
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	184 209
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.4% 4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	22.3% 19.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	13.3% 17.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	72.9% 93.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	24 72
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	41.7 27.1

Randolph County

- County Seat - Huntsville
- Composite County Rank 104

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,461	1,609	39.6%	42.4%	✗	36.1%	73
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	86	67	26.9%	20.2%	✓	19.1%	53
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	125	152	7.5%	9.6%	✗	7.6%	110
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	20	11	12.1	7.0	✓	7.8	52
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	8	37.3	33.5	✓	29.0	67
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	111	85	18.4	14.3	✓	11.2	71
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	67	47	11.1	7.9	✓	4.7	96
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	69	109	6.1%	9.8%	✗	6.3%	112
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	62	55	84.0	68.7	✓	51.5	84
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	9	37.9	114.3	✗	84.9	74

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	6,022 5,938
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.2% 24.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	9.8% 10.0%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	20.6% 24.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	13.0% 18.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,417 $17,685
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$19,529 $20,243
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.8% 5.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	73.4% 68.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	37.5% 37.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	110 207
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	237 461
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	12.7% 6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	35.9% 31.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	25.1% 29.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	48.5% 80.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	169 107
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	84.4 121.4

Ray County

- County Seat - Richmond
- Composite County Rank **23**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	854	1,034	26.2%	26.2%	NC	36.1%	12
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	55	69	19.3%	23.8%	✗	19.1%	70
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	66	92	4.3%	6.5%	✗	7.6%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	11	11	7.2	7.8	✗	7.8	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	4	28.9	16.1	✓	29.0	17
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	76	97	12.2	14.5	✗	11.2	75
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	21	9	3.4	1.3	✓	4.7	6
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	59	27	5.7%	2.4%	✓	6.3%	16
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	46	37	64.3	43.9	✓	51.5	34
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	12	75.3	143.4	✗	84.9	92

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

No Change NC

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	6,222 6,672
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.7% 28.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	4.0% 4.1%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	13.0% 16.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.6% 13.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,003 $18,155
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,483 $14,399
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.5% 4.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	87.0% 85.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	48.2% 44.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	31 121
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	224 289
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.0% 3.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	21.4% 17.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	13.1% 14.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	74.5% 84.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	57 87
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	106.2 95.1

Reynolds County

- County Seat - Centerville
- Composite County Rank **63**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	746	718	59.1%	55.7%	✓	36.1%	103
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	23	20	28.4%	28.6%	✗	19.1%	90
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	36	25	9.1%	6.9%	✓	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	2	10.1	5.5	✓	7.8	28
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	4	29.7	60.0	✗	29.0	105
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	19	15	10.9	8.4	✓	11.2	38
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	6	12	3.4	6.7	✗	4.7	84
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	17	19	4.7%	4.3%	✓	6.3%	43
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	17	11	74.2	43.1	✓	51.5	30
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	4	79.6	156.8	✗	84.9	98

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,751
	1997	1,782
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.5%
	1997	26.6%
Minority children	1992	1.3%
	1996	1.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	32.4%
	1993	33.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.7%
	1990	15.6%
Per capita income	1992	$11,777
	1996	$13,830
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,693
	1996	$18,254
Adult unemployment rate	1992	8.5%
	1997	5.1%
High school graduation rate	1992	81.5%
	1996	81.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	36.8%
	1997	31.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	4
	1997	34
Licensed child care capacity	1993	0
	1998	70
Children receiving cash assistance	1992	16.3%
	1997	13.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	44.1%
	1997	38.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	31.6%
	1997	40.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	50.0%
	1997	97.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels		
	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	52
	1997	87
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992	39.6
	1996	25.3

Ripley County

- County Seat - Doniphan
- Composite County Rank **107**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,399	1,421	64.6%	61.3%	✓	36.1%	108
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	62	59	36.3%	40.1%	✗	19.1%	115
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	66	72	7.7%	8.5%	✗	7.6%	102
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	11	9	12.9	10.6	✓	7.8	103
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	6	31.2	43.4	✗	29.0	91
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	45	33	13.2	8.8	✓	11.2	41
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	12	12	3.5	3.2	✓	4.7	30
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	45	53	7.3%	8.2%	✗	6.3%	104
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	51	35	117.8	68.0	✓	51.5	82
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	9	132.2	179.5	✗	84.9	102

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	3,399 3,760
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.0% 27.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.1% 2.1%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	42.2% 42.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	13.0% 19.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$10,691 $11,984
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$13,108 $13,413
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.1% 6.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	72.3% 71.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.8% 37.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	36 105
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	40 158
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	25.1% 13.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	58.6% 45.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	38.5% 41.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	59.3% 94.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	61 155
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	33.4 66.7

St. Charles County

- County Seat - St. Charles
- Composite County Rank **1**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	5,166	5,561	16.3%	12.1%	✓	36.1%	2
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	363	316	9.7%	8.1%	✓	19.1%	1
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	958	1,066	5.1%	5.6%	✗	7.6%	17
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	106	106	5.6	5.6	NC	7.8	30
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	62	51	24.2	17.1	✓	29.0	19
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	548	199*	8.0	2.5	✓	11.2	1
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	107	64	1.6	0.8	✓	4.7	2
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	496	310	4.9%	2.5%	✓	6.3%	19
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	249	274	34.8	29.5	✓	51.5	13
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	48	49	66.6	56.9	✓	84.9	27

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

No Change ***NC***

- Infant mortality

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	68,278 80,380
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	30.3% 30.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.9% 6.1%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	5.9% 8.5%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.8% 12.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$20,194 $24,089
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$23,065 $25,702
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.9% 2.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	79.0% 83.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	46.8% 44.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	439 1,178
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	5,553 7,363
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	3.7% 2.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	11.1% 8.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	6.9% 8.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	48.8% 85.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	456 327
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	61.9 53.3

*1,691 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

St. Clair County

- County Seat - Osceola
- Composite County Rank **59**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	647	830	47.6%	50.4%	✗	36.1%	92
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	32	22	30.5%	23.4%	✓	19.1%	67
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	28	30	5.6%	6.3%	✗	7.6%	40
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	3	8.0	6.3	✓	7.8	39
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	4	26.5	50.4	✗	29.0	98
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	38	49	19.0	22.9	✗	11.2	110
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	1	7.5	0.5	✓	4.7	1
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	17	24	3.6%	4.8%	✗	6.3%	57
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	25	17	98.4	55.4	✓	51.5	53
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	4	35.9	131.0	✗	84.9	85

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,997 2,144
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	23.5% 23.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.5% 1.4%

ECONOMIC

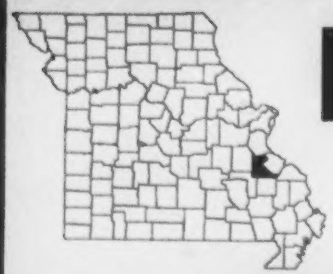
Children in poverty	1990 1993	29.7% 30.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.3% 14.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,165 $14,739
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$11,563 $12,199
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.3% 5.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	77.2% 83.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	36.2% 42.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	25 30
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	75 83
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	13.7% 9.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	38.5% 35.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	23.4% 31.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	69.2% 94.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	30 60
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	32.9 17.9



St. Francois County

- ▶ County Seat - Farmington
- ▶ Composite County Rank **69**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	3,288	4,110	38.8%	39.7%	✗	36.1%	58
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	205	192	32.0%	28.7%	✓	19.1%	91
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	231	237	7.0%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	29	25	8.8	7.7	✓	7.8	65
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	13	21	26.8	40.1	✗	29.0	82
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	259	173	20.2	12.4	✓	11.2	64
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	49	50	3.8	3.6	✓	4.7	40
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	124	159	4.5%	5.3%	✗	6.3%	68
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	113	136	67.2	67.1	✓	51.5	78
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	23	68.3	118.6	✗	84.9	76

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	12,851 13,926
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.7% 25.5%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.0% 2.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	21.5% 26.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.7% 18.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,177 $15,799
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,648 $18,811
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	9.7% 6.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	78.4% 77.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	42.8% 36.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	204 454
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	758 1,316
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	14.7% 10.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	38.6% 33.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	24.7% 28.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	46.8% 88.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	27%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	184 449
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	80.6 95.1

St. Louis City

Composite County Rank 115

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	33,512	38,474	82.0%	87.5%	✗	36.1%	115
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	2,972	1,885	38.2%	32.9%	✓	19.1%	106
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	4,615	3,779	11.4%	11.9%	✗	7.6%	114
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	590	400	14.5	12.6	✓	7.8	108
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	201	156	51.1	43.5	✓	29.0	92
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	2,607	2,019*	26.6	23.2	✓	11.2	111
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1,096	1,072	11.2	12.3	✗	4.7	113
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	1,934	2,127	22.7%	24.5%	✗	6.3%	115
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1,844	1,172	151.6	97.7	✓	51.5	112
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	184	268	139.9	222.5	✗	84.9	108

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	98,170 86,931
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.5% 25.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	66.2% 67.7%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	39.3% 51.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	37.6% 42.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$19,318 $23,570
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$31,681 $35,094
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.3% 7.2%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	40.9% 36.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	39.8% 32.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	3,357 8,246
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	8,812 11,632
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	42.9% 41.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	70.0% 68.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	53.2% 69.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	25.6% 88.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	25%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	1,471 1,308
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	172.8 138.4

*1,259 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

St. Louis County

- County Seat - Clayton
- Composite County Rank **13**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	35,155	44,015	28.1%	29.5%	✗	36.1%	19
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	1,612	1,367	11.4%	10.6%	✓	19.1%	7
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	4,823	4,955	6.7%	7.4%	✗	7.6%	82
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	599	472	8.3	7.0	✓	7.8	52
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	194	219	20.2	22.5	✗	29.0	30
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1,666	1,319*	6.7	5.3	✓	11.2	12
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	558	769	2.3	3.1	✗	4.7	27
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	2,124	1,912	5.2%	4.3%	✓	6.3%	43
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	1,236	1,055	41.4	32.2	✓	51.5	16
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	174	183	54.3	56.9	✗	84.9	27

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	247,687 249,531
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.8% 24.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	24.4% 24.9%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	7.4% 11.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	13.6% 16.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$27,686 $33,251
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$28,980 $33,041
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.5% 3.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	80.5% 81.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.4% 39.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	2,184 5,624
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	19,908 25,506
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.2% 6.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	14.6% 15.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	10.4% 15.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	33.0% 96.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	1,275 1,210
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	108.8 78.7

*317 children were assigned to Family Assessments

Ste. Genevieve County

- ▶ County Seat - Ste. Genevieve
- ▶ Composite County Rank **11**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	610	773	32.6%	35.2%	✗	36.1%	37
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	37	29	19.5%	16.9%	✓	19.1%	32
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	39	57	3.7%	6.1%	✗	7.6%	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	13	6	12.2	6.4	✓	7.8	42
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	5	11.3	27.2	✗	29.0	47
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	18	30	4.0	6.2	✗	11.2	20
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	2	21	0.4	4.3	✗	4.7	52
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	29	18	4.7%	2.5%	✓	6.3%	19
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	26	17	49.8	27.3	✓	51.5	11
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	6	35.4	100.1	✗	84.9	68

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,555 4,854
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.1% 28.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.2% 1.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	14.7% 13.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	6.7% 11.7%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,928 $17,845
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,273 $19,989
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.9% 4.3%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	88.6% 82.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	42.2% 40.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	21 115
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	169 432
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.8% 4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	18.4% 15.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	12.2% 15.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	79.6% 97.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	41 79
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	68.4 67.7

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Saline County

- County Seat - Marshall
- Composite County Rank **103**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,535	1,613	43.8%	41.4%	✓	36.1%	71
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	79	47	26.9%	18.7%	✓	19.1%	40
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	119	105	7.8%	7.4%	✓	7.6%	82
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	14	13	9.1	9.2	✗	7.8	91
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	10	12	43.6	53.5	✗	29.0	103
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	101	107	17.4	18.5	✗	11.2	95
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	47	82	8.1	14.1	✗	4.7	114
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	51	80	4.5%	6.4%	✗	6.3%	90
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	53	36	69.7	43.0	✓	51.5	29
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	12	68.5	139.3	✗	84.9	90

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	5,788 5,797
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.3% 25.3%
Minority children	1992 1996	10.0% 10.2%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	18.4% 22.5%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	12.8% 18.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$16,361 $21,270
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,030 $21,251
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.1% 4.3%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	83.8% 78.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	45.1% 41.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	35 153
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	160 298
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	11.3% 6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	32.4% 24.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	22.0% 22.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	71.2% 90.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	131 105
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	95.1 47.1

Schuyler County

- County Seat - Lancaster
- Composite County Rank **72**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	308	322	43.6%	40.8%	✓	36.1%	67
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	11	15	20.8%	23.4%	✗	19.1%	67
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	22	14	7.9%	5.3%	✓	7.6%	8
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	1	2	3.6	7.6	✗	7.8	62
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	2	0	49.1	0.0	✓	29.0	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	31	17	29.7	15.6	✓	11.2	82
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	7	10	6.7	9.2	✗	4.7	106
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	3	8	1.6%	3.6%	✗	6.3%	34
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	11	71.4	72.4	✗	51.5	94
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	3	216.3	200.9	✓	84.9	105

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,043 1,090
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.8% 24.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.0% 2.1%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	25.5% 22.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.6% 16.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,624 $14,215
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$10,196 $10,810
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.0% 4.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	94.3% 94.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	34.6% 46.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	25 17
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	112 170
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.5% 5.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	26.8% 25.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	18.2% 27.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	50.0% 100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	26 42
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	24.4 53.4

Scotland County

- ▶ County Seat - Memphis
- ▶ Composite County Rank **73**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	263	284	35.9%	35.8%	✓	36.1%	38
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	31	29	54.4%	38.7%	✓	19.1%	114
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	17	23	5.4%	6.4%	✗	7.6%	42
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	2	2	6.3	5.6	✓	7.8	30
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	3	83.6	63.3	✓	29.0	106
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	10	21	8.2	17.0	✗	11.2	88
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	4	7	3.3	5.7	✗	4.7	73
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	7	8	3.9%	3.3%	✓	6.3%	30
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5	9	36.8	61.2	✗	51.5	64
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	4	65.4	263.7	✗	84.9	110

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,223 1,234
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.5% 25.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	0.8% 0.8%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	35.3% 27.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.2% 11.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,978 $17,197
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,686 $15,083
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.3% 3.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	92.6% 95.9%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.8% 50.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	22 22
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	50 60
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.7% 3.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	28.7% 19.2%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	18.1% 21.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	60.5% 100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	24 28
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	36.9 55.8

Scott County

- County Seat - Benton
- Composite County Rank **64**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	2,602	3,356	38.5%	43.1%	✗	36.1%	76
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	164	139	29.3%	23.8%	✓	19.1%	70
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	268	259	8.6%	9.1%	✗	7.6%	108
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	40	25	12.8	8.8	✓	7.8	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	19	17	43.4	38.3	✓	29.0	77
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	159	81	14.0	7.0	✓	11.2	30
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	44	35	3.9	3.0	✓	4.7	25
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	79	80	3.5%	3.6%	✗	6.3%	34
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	121	103	83.6	63.5	✓	51.5	71
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	11	46.4	70.6	✗	64.9	41

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	11,336 11,562
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.6% 28.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	17.4% 17.8%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1989 1993	22.4% 27.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	17.0% 21.5%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,223 $18,987
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$19,437 $22,419
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.3% 5.8%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	82.8% 82.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	39.8% 34.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	250 777
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	667 1,195
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	17.9% 10.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	40.2% 35.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	28.5% 33.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	37.8% 96.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	325 407
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	46.4 62.2

Shannon County

County Seat - Eminence

Composite County Rank 89

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	532	600	67.0%	67.3%	✗	36.1%	114
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	34	23	28.3%	23.2%	✓	19.1%	66
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	40	40	6.9%	8.3%	✗	7.6%	99
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	4	5	6.9	10.4	✗	7.8	102
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	2	37.9	24.2	✓	29.0	37
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	46	34	22.0	15.5	✓	11.2	81
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	31	10	14.8	4.6	✓	4.7	62
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	11	4	5.1%	1.4%	✓	6.3%	2
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	27	15	111.1	53.6	✓	51.5	50
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	5	190.1	176.4	✓	84.9	101

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1998

Citizens for Missouri's Children · Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	2,091 2,194
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.8% 26.9%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.4% 1.4%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1980 1993	30.2% 36.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.6% 13.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$10,540 $12,425
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$11,782 $12,982
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.5% 8.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	84.2% 85.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	36.3% 31.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	3 54
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	0 100
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	16.1% 10.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	46.9% 44.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	31.5% 40.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	30.2% 95.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	37 45
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	31.7 14.3

Shelby County

▶ County Seat - Shelbyville

▶ Composite County Rank **38**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend*	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	423	467	35.5%	36.5%	✗	36.1%	43
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	10	12	11.0%	16.2%	✗	19.1%	27
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	22	21	4.8%	5.0%	✗	7.6%	5
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	2	1	4.3	2.4	✓	7.8	7
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	3	0	42.9	0.0	✓	29.0	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	18	26	10.0	14.6	✗	11.2	76
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	14	20	7.8	11.3	✗	4.7	112
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	9	17	2.4%	4.1%	✗	6.3%	40
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	10	42.9	44.4	✗	51.5	35
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	1	46.9	47.2	✗	84.9	14

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,794 1,776
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.0% 26.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.2% 2.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	23.0% 20.9%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	9.4% 14.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,862 $19,542
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,732 $18,039
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.7% 3.8%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	88.8% 87.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	42.4% 42.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	17 28
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	128 180
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	7.8% 4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	24.5% 21.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	16.9% 20.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	91.7% 92.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	____ 1997	____ 3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	27 40
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	71.7 51.0

Stoddard County

- **County Seat - Bloomfield**
- **Composite County Rank** 86

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,814	2,522	35.9%	44.8%	✗	36.1%	81
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	97	95	28.4%	31.4%	✗	19.1%	99
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	105	117	5.9%	7.4%	✗	7.6%	82
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	16	14	9.0	8.8	✓	7.8	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1989-92/1993-97	8	7	28.8	24.9	✓	29.0	40
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	29	62	4.0	8.3	✗	11.2	37
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	18	55	2.5	7.4	✗	4.7	87
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	83	98	5.3%	5.9%	✗	6.3%	79
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	57	67	58.9	61.1	✗	51.5	63
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	7	64.3	62.1	✓	84.9	34

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	7,297 7,464
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	25.2% 25.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.6% 3.7%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	24.2% 27.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	12.7% 16.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,069 $17,297
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$17,151 $20,088
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	10.2% 9.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	81.2% 80.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	41.3% 36.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	94 154
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	373 497
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	13.1% 7.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	36.3% 29.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	22.9% 26.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	84.7% 87.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels*	 1997	 10%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	101 159
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	34.8 53.4

Stone County

County Seat - Galena

Composite County Rank 75

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,349	2,038	44.3%	48.7%	✗	36.1%	91
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	56	79	22.9%	23.9%	✗	19.1%	72
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	78	115	6.9%	7.6%	✗	7.6%	89
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	9	10	7.9	6.6	✓	7.8	46
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	4	50.0	19.6	✓	29.0	25
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	58	63	12.9	10.9	✓	11.2	55
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	12	3.3	2.1	✓	4.7	13
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	43	96	4.5%	8.0%	✗	6.3%	102
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	46	60	75.5	71.5	✓	51.5	92
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	0	8	0.0	102.7	✗	84.9	70

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,498 5,768
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	21.6% 21.8%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.0% 3.0%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	19.6% 21.2%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	7.8% 13.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$17,165 $19,153
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$14,828 $17,607
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.7% 12.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	79.6% 78.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	48.7% 46.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	51 88
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	255 362
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.2% 6.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	32.9% 30.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	19.2% 27.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	50.0% 90.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	___ 1997	___ 4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	58 98
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	42.5 44.6

Sullivan County

- County Seat - Milan
- Composite County Rank **68**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	338	464	39.4%	44.7%	✗	36.1%	79
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	21	16	31.3%	20.0%	✓	19.1%	50
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	18	39	4.9%	9.4%	✗	7.6%	109
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	3	3	8.2	7.2	✓	7.8	55
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	1	18.6	18.2	✓	29.0	22
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	15	10	10.8	6.8	✓	11.2	25
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	4	12	2.9	8.1	✗	4.7	101
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	8	8	2.9%	2.8%	✓	6.3%	25
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	9	11	50.3	54.7	✗	51.5	51
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	0	3	0.0	147.9	✗	84.9	96

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	1,389 1,477
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	22.0% 22.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.7% 1.7%

ECONOMIC

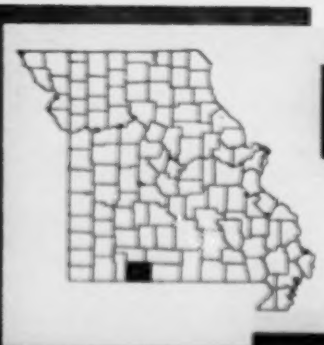
Children in poverty	1990 1993	22.3% 23.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.7% 13.8%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$12,895 $15,667
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$11,248 $14,249
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	3.5% 3.5%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	92.2% 82.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	45.1% 45.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	4 23
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	20 40
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.6% 5.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	23.5% 28.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	17.8% 27.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	54.8% 91.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	22 38
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	31.1 40.8



Taney County

- County Seat - Forsyth
- Composite County Rank **93**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend		
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year		State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,571	2,283	39.0%	40.4%	✗	36.1%	60
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	68	119	19.7%	24.2%	✗	19.1%	74
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	75	158	4.9%	7.1%	✗	7.6%	71
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	20	16	13.2	7.2	✓	7.8	55
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	4	11	19.1	42.4	✗	29.0	89
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	177	148	30.6	20.6	✓	11.2	102
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	72	48	12.5	6.7	✓	4.7	84
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	53	96	4.4%	6.2%	✗	6.3%	87
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	62	78	74.3	71.1	✓	51.5	90
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	8	135.1	73.6	✓	84.9	42

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	5,777 7,198
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	20.9% 21.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	3.0% 3.1%

ECONOMIC

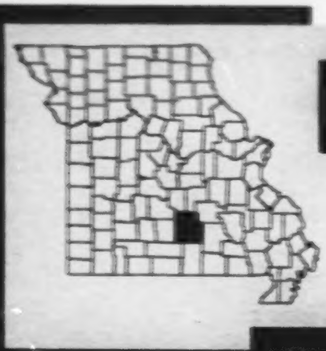
Children in poverty	1990 1993	17.7% 18.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.2% 15.7%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$17,315 $20,007
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,164 $18,979
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	8.9% 9.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	82.4% 72.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	46.6% 53.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	64 105
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	528 507
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	5.0% 4.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	28.9% 30.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	15.7% 27.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	70.1% 93.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	— 1997	— 0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	92 176
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	54.6 127.2



Texas County

▶ **County Seat - Houston**

▶ **Composite County Rank** 96

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,896	2,232	46.3%	50.7%	✗	36.1%	94
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	68	64	26.6%	25.0%	✓	19.1%	80
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	65	78	5.0%	5.8%	✗	7.6%	24
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	8	14	6.1	10.3	✗	7.8	101
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	8	35.1	34.1	✓	29.0	69
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	71	56*	12.0	9.2	✓	11.2	46
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	40	67	6.8	11.0	✗	4.7	110
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	58	85	4.4%	5.9%	✗	6.3%	79
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	41	50	57.9	63.4	✗	51.5	70
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	6	92.8	76.9	✓	84.9	46

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	5,917 6,107
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	27.1% 27.2%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.1% 2.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	29.1% 30.8%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.0% 16.6%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$11,528 $13,290
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,825 $13,524
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	10.0% 8.4%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	80.8% 82.7%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	39.3% 36.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	45 140
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	150 190
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	11.7% 8.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	34.0% 31.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	22.4% 30.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	53.1% 82.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	67 193
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	34.6 76.3

**134 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Vernon County

- **County Seat - Nevada**
- **Composite County Rank** 105

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,151	1,424	37.3%	41.4%	✗	36.1%	71
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	45	66	21.0%	23.4%	✗	19.1%	67
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	86	110	6.8%	8.5%	✗	7.6%	102
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	15	20	11.8	15.5	✗	7.8	112
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	9	1	46.2	5.1	✓	29.0	6
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	109	111	22.1	21.7	✓	11.2	106
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	18	20	3.6	3.9	✗	4.7	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	64	54	7.7%	5.3%	✓	6.3%	68
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	37	54	49.4	65.1	✗	51.5	75
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	8	6	108.7	80.4	✓	84.9	49

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,939 5,111
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	26.3% 26.7%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.7% 2.7%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1989 1993	21.8% 24.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	12.8% 17.4%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$14,718 $17,963
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,478 $18,315
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.1% 4.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	73.9% 82.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.6% 35.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	57 93
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	324 340
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	10.7% 6.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	33.5% 27.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	21.9% 27.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	82.1% 94.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	197 340
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	64.7 125.8

Warren County

▶ County Seat - Warrenton

▶ Composite County Rank **37**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year²	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	785	1,044	28.0%	29.0%	✗	36.1%	17
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	62	54	19.4%	19.6%	✗	19.1%	47
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	101	94	6.3%	6.4%	✗	7.6%	42
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	19	11	11.9	7.4	✓	7.8	58
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	4	22.7	15.9	✓	29.0	15
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	83	68	14.2	10.1	✓	11.2	53
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	32	29	5.5	4.3	✓	4.7	52
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	53	61	6.3%	6.5%	✗	6.3%	92
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	38	33	63.0	43.1	✓	51.5	30
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	6	95.1	81.2	✓	84.9	50

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	5,853 6,707
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.3% 28.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	5.7% 5.8%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	14.3% 15.3%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.2% 13.2%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$15,817 $18,812
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,179 $18,624
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	6.8% 4.6%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	74.8% 73.1%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	44.9% 42.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	21 62
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	127 160
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	6.1% 3.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	21.5% 14.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	13.7% 14.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	55.8% 89.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	60 103
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	60.0 84.9

Washington County

▶ County Seat - Potosi

▶ Composite County Rank **88**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,866	2,231	54.2%	53.5%	✓	36.1%	100
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	132	92	42.9%	31.5%	✓	19.1%	101
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	110	98	7.3%	6.8%	✓	7.6%	58
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	23	13	15.2	9.0	✓	7.8	88
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	12	5	50.8	19.8	✓	29.0	26
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	92	24*	14.7	3.6	✓	11.2	7
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	29	30	4.6	4.5	✓	4.7	56
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	107	103	10.8%	9.5%	✓	6.3%	111
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	89	61	112.1	64.0	✓	51.5	73
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	11	9	128.9	96.2	✓	84.9	60

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	6,255 6,714
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	30.1% 29.6%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.1% 2.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	34.6% 37.6%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	11.7% 18.3%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$11,189 $13,539
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$16,211 $16,467
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	12.9% 8.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	71.3% 76.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	39.1% 34.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	100 223
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	148 280
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	23.5% 13.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	51.3% 42.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	34.3% 38.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	59.9% 87.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	___ 1997	___ 11%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	76 181
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	79.4 33.4

**428 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Wayne County

- County Seat - Greenville
- Composite County Rank **110**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,151	1,386	61.6%	65.0%	✗	36.1%	112
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	59	38	39.9%	27.1%	✓	19.1%	86
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	43	71	5.6%	9.7%	✗	7.6%	111
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	7	12	9.1	16.4	✗	7.8	113
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	6	8	56.0	69.1	✗	29.0	109
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	12	49	4.1	15.8	✗	11.2	83
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	5	11	1.7	3.5	✗	4.7	36
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	38	48	7.3%	7.8%	✗	6.3%	98
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	38	29	98.2	63.9	✓	51.5	72
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	7	6	172.7	136.4	✓	84.9	88

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,903
	1997	3,100
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.0%
	1997	24.1%
Minority children	1992	1.2%
	1996	1.2%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	39.0%
	1993	39.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.9%
	1990	17.9%
Per capita income	1992	$11,139
	1996	$12,851
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,036
	1996	$13,650
Adult unemployment rate	1992	14.8%
	1997	11.5%
High school graduation rate	1992	73.5%
	1996	79.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	35.7%
	1997	34.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	30
	1997	97
Licensed child care capacity	1993	90
	1998	116
Children receiving cash assistance	1992	20.5%
	1997	14.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	53.0%
	1997	47.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	35.6%
	1997	43.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.8%
	1997	97.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels		
	1997	17%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	39
	1997	82
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992	35.6
	1996	33.3

Webster County

▶ **County Seat - Marshfield**

▶ **Composite County Rank** 45

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,290	1,609	34.1%	36.9%	✗	36.1%	46
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	106	143	27.7%	31.8%	✗	19.1%	103
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	104	118	5.9%	5.7%	✓	7.6%	20
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	17	13	9.6	6.3	✓	7.8	39
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	13	14	48.5	46.3	✓	29.0	95
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	52	49	7.4	5.9	✓	11.2	17
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	17	21	2.4	2.5	✗	4.7	18
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	50	62	4.4%	4.9%	✗	6.3%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	52	59	65.3	59.6	✓	51.5	59
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	10	9	114.8	91.1	✓	84.9	56

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	7,032 8,240
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.8% 29.0%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.3% 2.3%

▶ ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	26.6% 23.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	8.0% 12.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,013 $15,378
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,992 $15,137
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	5.9% 5.1%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	82.1% 74.1%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	54.4% 48.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	38 204
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	194 285
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	5.7% 3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	25.2% 20.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	14.3% 19.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	50.7% 94.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	60 163
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	45.8 20.4

Worth County

- County Seat - Grant City
- Composite County Rank **36**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	231	231	51.8%	48.6%	✓	36.1%	90
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	4	5	14.3%	21.7%	✗	19.1%	61
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	3	7	2.2%	5.6%	✗	7.6%	17
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	2	0	14.7	0.0	✓	7.8	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	2	42.6	88.7	✗	29.0	113
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	11	11	18.8	19.3	✗	11.2	99
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	10	2	17.1	3.5	✓	4.7	36
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	0	1	0.0%	0.7%	✗	6.3%	1
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	3	4	50.8	72.7	✗	51.5	95
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	1	2	149.9	298.5	✗	84.9	113

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	586 570
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	24.4% 24.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	1.4% 1.4%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	28.1% 26.7%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.1% 11.9%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$13,715 $18,071
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$10,137 $13,474
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	4.6% 4.9%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	100.0% 89.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	40.2% 49.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	8 24
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	10 40
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	8.8% 5.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	43.7% 31.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	26.3% 30.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	76.2% 92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	10 10
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	91.5 46.9

Wright County

- **County Seat - Hartville**
- **Composite County Rank** 94

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1997	1,740	2,215	51.3%	55.0%	✗	36.1%	101
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1997	67	64	28.6%	27.4%	✓	19.1%	87
Low birthweight infants 1988-92/1993-97	68	89	5.8%	7.5%	✗	7.6%	87
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1988-92/1993-97	9	10	7.7	8.4	✗	7.8	81
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	5	8	27.0	39.0	✗	29.0	80
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1997	162	117	33.5	21.2	✓	11.2	105
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1997	32	24	6.6	4.3	✓	4.7	52
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1997	66	23	6.6%	1.9%	✓	6.3%	10
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1997	60	49	111.1	70.4	✓	51.5	88
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1988-92/1993-97	11	3	188.5	45.2	✓	84.9	12

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1997	4,833 5,521
Children as percent of total population	1992 1997	28.3% 28.4%
Minority children	1992 1996	2.3% 2.3%

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990 1993	32.0% 31.1%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	10.2% 16.1%
Per capita income	1992 1996	$11,676 $12,076
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1996	$12,509 $13,186
Adult unemployment rate	1992 1997	7.7% 9.7%
High school graduation rate	1992 1996	77.4% 80.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1997	46.2% 42.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1997	42 129
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1998	128 268
Children receiving cash assistance	1992 1997	11.9% 6.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1997	35.9% 29.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1997	23.2% 29.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1997	75.9% 83.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1997	81 106
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1992 1996	22.8 50.1

Appendix 1: Raw Data

County	Total Population 1997	Minority Under 18 1992	Minority Under 18 1996	Children Below Poverty 1990	Children Below Poverty 1993 est.	Children in One-Parent Families 1980	Children in One-Parent Families 1990	Total Paying Child Support Cases 1992	Total Paying Child Support Cases 1997
Adair									
Andrew	**24,299**	**180**	**184**	**1,019**	**1,011**	**705**	**830**	**445**	**667**
Atchison	15,325	92	97	563	633	304	478	272	391
Audrain	7,137	78	81	388	359	220	247	83	186
Barry	23,568	677	689	1,296	1,356	836	1,020	732	1,069
Barton	**32,886**	**236**	**272**	**1,430**	**1,837**	**633**	**1,050**	**508**	**907**
Bates	11,949	95	99	482	622	277	400	202	324
Benton	15,849	126	133	892	992	381	583	284	440
Bollinger	16,529	61	69	752	920	274	435	220	354
Boone	**11,512**	**69**	**75**	**647**	**741**	**246**	**316**	**186**	**284**
Buchanan	128,309	4,463	4,893	3,548	4,909	3,586	5,311	2,164	3,300
Butler	81,786	1,957	1,971	4,451	5,258	3,743	4,716	2,671	4,450
Caldwell	40,408	1,093	1,136	3,232	3,759	1,746	2,144	1,078	1,559
Callaway	**8,691**	**42**	**44**	**537**	**527**	**173**	**284**	**157**	**249**
Camden	36,932	609	668	1,208	1,599	967	1,398	583	860
Cape Girardeau	33,250	166	192	1,000	1,435	457	893	402	714
Carroll	66,010	1,605	1,697	2,057	2,642	1,738	2,429	1,230	1,971
Carter	**10,182**	**123**	**122**	**497**	**621**	**317**	**461**	**341**	**402**
Cass	6,345	28	31	528	608	159	271	152	222
Cedar	77,896	979	1,126	2,012	2,814	1,499	2,690	1,063	1,578
Chariton	13,029	64	70	855	876	320	480	199	364
Christian	**8,794**	**124**	**126**	**448**	**460**	**209**	**260**	**158**	**210**
Clark	46,960	256	325	1,089	1,746	722	1,313	561	954
Clay	7,504	17	18	533	482	280	299	256	324
Clinton	174,035	3,275	3,605	2,797	4,695	4,868	6,153	3,266	4,427
Cole	**18,620**	**286**	**289**	**689**	**730**	**467**	**605**	**334**	**485**
Cooper	68,814	1,374	1,463	1,468	2,074	1,853	2,421	1,012	1,652
Crawford	16,094	442	477	580	685	408	518	262	452
Dade	22,011	72	80	957	1,449	554	766	478	753
Dallas	**7,944**	**80**	**88**	**389**	**463**	**145**	**229**	**83**	**160**
Daviess	15,137	76	86	968	1,081	329	471	213	359
DeKalb	7,789	46	47	688	589	172	183	128	194
Dent	11,097	77	87	343	435	237	234	86	197
Douglas	**14,079**	**98**	**103**	**1,211**	**1,186**	**403**	**537**	**358**	**479**
Dunklin	12,299	81	85	977	1,020	312	409	219	335
Franklin	32,806	1,545	1,584	3,420	3,804	2,056	2,152	1,404	2,287
Gasconade	90,997	644	708	2,328	3,794	2,159	3,137	1,511	2,237
Gentry	**14,763**	**28**	**30**	**426**	**547**	**306**	**450**	**214**	**318**
Greene	6,856	32	33	416	328	128	230	102	137
Grundy	225,577	2,920	3,105	7,364	11,585	6,911	8,693	4,640	6,302
Harrison	10,243	70	70	611	593	290	377	234	339
Henry	**8,385**	**42**	**42**	**456**	**499**	**244**	**253**	**157**	**207**
Hickory	21,066	252	267	1,250	1,315	577	814	510	710
Holt	8,636	32	37	416	521	131	209	123	211
Howard	5,629	21	21	345	307	158	168	83	128
Howell	**9,773**	**272**	**277**	**416**	**470**	**332**	**366**	**144**	**250**
Iron	35,566	225	248	2,728	2,929	881	1,497	746	1,274
Jackson	11,017	58	61	742	935	298	457	258	408
Jasper	647,973	59,447	62,102	28,929	46,510	36,915	42,437	14,922	22,189
Jefferson	**98,812**	**1,391**	**1,516**	**4,116**	**5,865**	**3,370**	**4,454**	**2,413**	**4,022**
Johnson	193,210	1,423	1,549	4,459	7,471	4,540	7,449	3,177	4,604
Knox	47,356	1,371	1,487	1,566	2,040	899	1,472	718	1,046
Laclede	4,388	16	16	264	259	100	136	56	136
Lafayette	**30,414**	**194**	**213**	**1,305**	**1,808**	**832**	**1,115**	**632**	**1,029**
Lawrence	32,524	506	537	1,404	1,689	762	1,246	526	919
Lewis	32,850	243	262	1,615	1,917	906	1,306	754	1,152
Lincoln	10,159	143	145	532	498	280	380	158	298
Linn	**35,181**	**388**	**447**	**1,248**	**1,558**	**550**	**1,135**	**368**	**653**

	Children Receiving Cash Assistance		Children Receiving Food Stamps		Children Enrolled in Medicaid		Children Tested for Elevated Blood Lead Levels	Juvenile Law Violation Referrals	
County	1992	1997	1992	1997	1992	1997	1997	1992	1996
Adair	385	229	1,144	1,028	828	1,071	123	235	208
Andrew	245	122	765	543	468	545	30	85	74
Atchison	125	50	457	268	270	343	2	28	45
Audrain	567	369	1,585	1,400	1,089	1,423	12	205	265
Barry	737	601	2,337	2,738	1,378	2,308	87	170	245
Barton	233	168	793	769	483	751	56	72	55
Bates	388	255	1,311	1,143	803	996	51	168	36
Benton	370	352	1,160	1,277	711	1,163	34	28	32
Bollinger	251	164	859	847	567	856	45	26	44
Boone	2,432	2,040	6,143	6,492	4,465	6,367	1,193	1,037	1,664
Buchanan	3,020	1,824	6,999	6,228	4,910	6,372	474	780	894
Butler	1,923	1,018	4,634	3,660	3,119	3,469	597	377	571
Caldwell	184	95	676	545	406	585	10	24	30
Callaway	629	439	2,022	1,857	1,303	2,037	62	161	288
Camden	485	335	1,793	1,703	1,037	1,651	134	209	175
Cape Girardeau	1,234	893	3,400	3,256	2,270	2,961	179	581	819
Carroll	295	170	874	696	552	735	74	100	71
Carter	327	209	779	778	543	724	44	24	30
Cass	1,111	685	3,262	2,827	2,105	2,634	34	565	532
Cedar	290	202	1,033	1,042	647	1,032	29	57	126
Chariton	153	69	441	391	281	430	36	29	95
Christian	527	424	2,022	2,116	1,312	2,131	160	228	397
Clark	196	94	542	523	323	493	17	50	92
Clay	1,8[illegible]3	1,086	6,149	4,554	3,982	4,155	277	1,003	1,231
Clinton	326	223	956	743	645	849	71	114	74
Cole	866	765	2,650	2,590	1,806	2,582	117	453	600
Cooper	286	145	867	644	511	628	16	128	203
Crawford	643	471	1,904	1,913	1,127	1,585	112	194	303
Dade	162	75	534	493	335	596	22	30	43
Dallas	356	228	1,103	1,108	659	952	42	57	60
Daviess	140	55	589	474	358	495	7	23	50
DeKalb	140	100	496	528	279	472	45	28	16
Dent	496	324	1,367	1,351	887	1,263	60	97	49
Douglas	404	232	1,085	1,105	725	1,166	12	32	118
Dunklin	2,482	1,737	4,994	4,630	3,501	4,255	92	415	476
Franklin	1,582	950	5,010	4,130	3,042	3,565	208	864	954
Gasconade	178	105	720	601	418	550	42	2	74
Gentry	69	42	354	254	192	264	35	71	37
Greene	4,240	3,019	12,753	12,008	8,452	11,918	2,864	1,411	2,131
Grundy	248	128	779	647	476	607	111	62	97
Harrison	188	81	646	528	368	499	13	29	91
Henry	555	413	1,689	1,523	1,105	1,436	33	164	43
Hickory	207	182	737	669	420	658	30	14	8
Holt	70	61	343	290	196	313	3	74	55
Howard	172	105	586	520	375	528	34	75	64
Howell	1,105	775	3,437	3,247	2,192	3,078	223	258	231
Iron	544	314	1,393	1,058	886	950	368	54	79
Jackson	26,511	22,501	55,038	48,803	39,055	49,191	3,004	4,087	4,493
Jasper	2,706	1,941	7,691	7,606	4,913	6,961	1,969	318	0
Jefferson	2,972	2,199	9,411	7,884	5,696	7,248	367	1,225	1,230
Johnson	713	506	2,404	2,256	1,548	2,129	42	172	258
Knox	65	28	247	218	176	261	26	13	142
Laclede	596	536	2,301	2,311	1,347	2,176	130	206	260
Lafayette	690	323	2,186	1,645	1,377	1,547	54	200	243
Lawrence	642	498	2,247	2,218	1,335	2,070	205	285	261
Lewis	203	106	648	544	404	495	72	38	179
Lincoln	562	492	2,004	2,099	1,157	1,734	98	192	376

County	Total Population 1997	Minority Under 18 1992	Minority Under 18 1996	Children Below Poverty 1990	Children Below Poverty 1993 (est.)	Children in One Parent Families 1980	Children in One Parent Families 1990	Total Paying Child Support Cases 1992	Total Paying Child Support Cases 1997
Livingston	**13,966**	**100**	**104**	**687**	**732**	**358**	**519**	**306**	**452**
McDonald	14,352	128	129	675	750	469	589	266	491
Macon	19,738	276	309	1,143	1,440	466	803	348	665
Madison	15,272	209	215	660	718	385	479	277	454
Maries	**11,581**	**60**	**62**	**807**	**855**	**331**	**506**	**247**	**352**
Marion	8,331	45	47	382	465	167	264	108	182
Mercer	27,823	634	646	1,726	1,821	930	1,390	148	183
Miller	3,996	4	4	135	186	74	95	49	83
Mississippi	**22,592**	**106**	**112**	**1,166**	**1,590**	**532**	**953**	**353**	**663**
Moniteau	13,489	1,293	1,278	1,625	1,818	1,150	1,214	806	1,183
Monroe	13,201	77	82	392	504	329	447	198	288
Montgomery	9,029	176	180	569	479	222	269	92	189
Morgan	**11,846**	**157**	**167**	**545**	**622**	**278**	**455**	**269**	**345**
New Madrid	18,077	104	117	797	1,099	347	515	198	425
Newton	20,524	1,638	1,659	2,144	2,282	1,481	1,504	902	1,504
Nodaway	48,315	654	700	1,934	2,663	1,175	1,699	887	1,435
Oregon	**20,811**	**137**	**138**	**1,001**	**847**	**467**	**664**	**299**	**414**
Osage	9,957	33	36	684	819	367	372	131	215
Ozark	12,529	43	45	319	381	202	304	97	155
Pemiscot	9,613	37	41	462	655	240	248	88	165
Perry	**21,520**	**2,744**	**2,831**	**3,343**	**3,474**	**2,240**	**2,229**	**1,134**	**1,956**
Pettis	17,478	84	88	603	670	398	567	242	450
Phelps	36,788	681	720	1,633	2,145	1,282	1,645	1,060	1,410
Pike	38,464	569	610	1,945	2,200	1,053	1,505	724	1,243
Platte	**16,141**	**378**	**394**	**1,115**	**1,078**	**565**	**737**	**310**	**513**
Polk	68,680	1,464	1,640	1,190	1,636	1,674	2,258	799	1,169
Pulaski	25,454	171	193	1,004	1,442	428	723	302	491
Putnam	38,176	3,612	2,897	2,149	2,302	1,281	1,701	771	1,232
Ralls	**4,940**	**16**	**16**	**262**	**296**	**119**	**160**	**72**	**146**
Randolph	8,832	58	62	260	355	131	237	119	165
Ray	23,888	591	602	1,243	1,523	886	1,116	569	909
Reynolds	23,216	249	266	811	1,044	487	850	511	723
Ripley	**6,702**	**23**	**24**	**547**	**581**	**187**	**274**	**161**	**212**
St. Charles	13,890	70	77	1,370	1,560	452	655	337	513
St. Clair	264,275	4,060	4,701	3,750	6,323	4,272	7,984	2,311	3,601
Ste. Genevieve	9,083	29	31	564	630	250	289	139	240
St. Francois	**17,214**	**54**	**58**	**648**	**651**	**319**	**524**	**177**	**334**
St. Louis	54,598	256	282	2,612	3,622	1,429	2,314	1,408	2,098
Saline	1,003,595	60,422	62,100	17,771	30,169	36,476	41,231	12,925	18,720
Schuyler	22,890	576	590	1,035	1,296	841	1,093	641	903
Scotland	**4,374**	**21**	**23**	**266**	**243**	**100**	**172**	**63**	**130**
Scott	4,829	10	10	429	340	107	144	81	150
Shannon	40,312	1,972	2,053	2,482	3,287	2,124	2,402	1,361	2,129
Shelby	8,157	29	30	604	804	222	283	138	209
Stoddard	**6,818**	**39**	**39**	**407**	**376**	**189**	**253**	**122**	**188**
Stone	29,567	264	276	1,724	2,045	1,033	1,196	860	1,263
Sullivan	26,486	134	171	782	1,125	295	536	323	557
Taney	6,658	23	25	301	340	160	190	120	186
Texas	**33,862**	**176**	**217**	**914**	**1,201**	**497**	**831**	**378**	**741**
Vernon	22,442	126	133	1,653	1,890	658	962	429	612
Warren	19,163	131	136	1,051	1,284	674	865	534	725
Washington	23,626	331	375	789	965	357	726	283	464
Wayne	**22,686**	**130**	**144**	**2,061**	**2,473**	**713**	**1,110**	**550**	**937**
Webster	12,859	35	38	1,059	1,208	356	490	217	386
Worth	28,443	159	185	1,779	1,828	521	878	418	708
Wright	2,333	8	8	159	158	77	70	39	76
St. Louis City	**19,468**	**110**	**127**	**1,483**	**1,610**	**479**	**758**	**433**	**645**
Missouri	341,869	65,031	60,862	38,004	50,289	44,544	42,589	20,125	24,858
	5,402,058	241,036	244,388	224,532	303,044	210,991	256,615	111,493	163,954

	Children Receiving Cash Assistance		Children Receiving Food Stamps		Children Enrolled in Medicaid		Children Tested for Elevated Blood Lead Levels	Juvenile Law Violation Referrals	
County	1992	1997	1992	1997	1992	1997	1997	1992	1996
Linn	**297**	**163**	**888**	**796**	**577**	**830**	**50**	**84**	**72**
Livingston	264	160	963	790	664	882	64	81	102
McDonald	587	515	2,106	2,506	1,102	2,012	28	80	118
Macon	247	148	796	734	538	679	50	266	192
Madison	**360**	**261**	**1,094**	**955**	**671**	**812**	**94**	**134**	**149**
Maries	1,016	131	483	496	326	478	18	17	23
Marion	160	587	2,419	2,122	1,600	1,869	800	492	425
Mercer	72	42	267	262	157	176	5	3	15
Miller	**559**	**351**	**2,032**	**1,697**	**1,201**	**1,509**	**27**	**140**	**207**
Mississippi	1,317	915	2,644	2,243	1,827	1,955	73	300	354
Moniteau	152	70	548	481	337	412	26	53	78
Monroe	107	61	459	390	268	375	34	80	56
Montgomery	**272**	**123**	**891**	**714**	**572**	**698**	**32**	**53**	**152**
Morgan	394	334	1,344	1,172	791	1,128	53	66	101
New Madrid	1,549	897	3,083	2,658	2,270	2,414	82	146	134
Newton	929	531	3,325	2,855	1,919	2,680	76	224	357
Nodaway	**200**	**122**	**816**	**623**	**516**	**630**	**16**	**138**	**230**
Oregon	301	220	1,061	1,059	595	874	22	54	16
Osage	90	78	344	332	205	367	27	1	20
Ozark	295	192	835	789	545	788	3	18	31
Pemiscot	**2,391**	**1,555**	**4,607**	**3,979**	**3,300**	**3,674**	**75**	**355**	**33**
Perry	208	187	788	718	469	829	63	87	160
Pettis	886	554	2,706	2,451	1,856	2,315	48	269	323
Phelps	866	601	2,617	2,498	1,765	2,389	252	228	269
Pike	**387**	**202**	**1,152**	**995**	**748**	**953**	**90**	**95**	**143**
Platte	676	274	1,983	1,356	1,364	1,115	32	378	345
Polk	529	354	1,714	1,608	1,159	1,680	111	36	51
Pulaski	781	514	3,054	2,399	1,509	2,212	69	284	297
Putnam	**93**	**51**	**304**	**340**	**219**	**342**	**45**	**37**	**36**
Ralls	145	100	509	462	305	426	31	48	34
Randolph	763	394	2,162	1,864	1,511	1,747	184	234	348
Ray	436	237	1,332	1,139	819	962	92	307	305
Reynolds	**286**	**235**	**772**	**679**	**554**	**720**	**21**	**34**	**23**
Ripley	853	501	1,993	1,707	1,316	1,542	79	55	123
St. Charles	2,558	2,002	7,557	6,419	4,735	6,398	413	1,770	1,843
St. Clair	274	206	769	756	469	678	88	31	19
Ste. Genevieve	**310**	**202**	**836**	**735**	**555**	**755**	**74**	**147**	**162**
St. Francois	1,894	1,466	4,962	4,612	3,190	3,975	156	480	640
St. Louis	17,865	17,305	36,066	37,546	25,966	37,942	7,370	11,765	8,897
Saline	656	383	1,878	1,415	1,272	1,294	131	257	132
Schuyler	**78**	**55**	**280**	**277**	**189**	**294**	**32**	**11**	**27**
Scotland	106	43	351	237	218	269	21	20	30
Scott	2,025	1,252	4,537	4,086	3,239	3,862	172	244	461
Shannon	336	224	980	969	659	886	5	30	15
Shelby	**140**	**71**	**440**	**379**	**299**	**369**	**38**	**58**	**42**
Stoddard	957	533	2,646	2,206	1,672	1,960	51	124	205
Stone	370	349	1,482	1,760	869	1,602	25	93	124
Sullivan	119	86	327	421	245	411	23	21	29
Taney	**287**	**310**	**1,667**	**2,190**	**907**	**1,983**	**122**	**145**	**394**
Texas	691	528	2,010	1,910	1,322	1,851	16	100	231
Vernon	527	317	1,655	1,426	1,079	1,389	62	149	309
Warren	357	220	1,256	937	806	936	75	149	251
Washington	**1,472**	**892**	**3,206**	**2,883**	**2,148**	**2,562**	**257**	**238**	**113**
Wayne	595	441	1,540	1,473	1,041	1,348	23	48	50
Webster	398	321	1,773	1,720	1,011	1,574	65	150	77
Worth	58	28	256	182	152	172	30	26	13
Wright	**577**	**384**	**1,733**	**1,620**	**1,120**	**1,653**	**48**	**51**	**133**
St. Louis City	42,123	36,451	68,682	59,522	52,224	60,612	13,046	6,840	5,367
Missouri	162,360	127,272	379,329	344,869	258,807	335,497	39,402	45,451	46,299

Appendix 2: Data Notes, Sources and References

Outcome Measures

1. **Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch** – number of students who are enrolled in free or reduced-price National School Lunch Program. Children from households with incomes less than 130% of poverty are eligible for free lunches; those from households below 185% of poverty are eligible for reduced-price lunches. Rate is expressed as percent of total school enrollment. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Births to mothers without high school diploma** – number of live births that occur to women who have less than 12 years of education as indicated on the birth certificates. Rate is expressed as a percent of all live births. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Low birthweight infants** – number of live infants recorded as having a birthweight under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Rate is expressed as percent of total live births. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Infant mortality** – number of deaths to infants under one year of age. Rate is expressed per 1,000 live births. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
5. **Child deaths, ages 1-14** – number of deaths from all causes of children ages 1 to 14. Rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age group. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
6. **Probable cause child abuse** – number of child abuse victims from reports classified as "probable cause," indicating that child abuse or neglect has occurred. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
7. **Out-of-home placement entries** – number of entries into Division of Family Services alternative care, including foster care, group homes, relative care and residential settings. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
8. **Annual high school dropouts** – number of students enrolled in public schools who left school during the school year without graduating. Rate is expressed as percent of enrolled students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a district. Years indicated are school years; for example, 1992 indicates the 1992-93 school year. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
9. **Births to teens, ages 15-19** – number of live births that occur to girls ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age group. Source: Missouri Department of Health; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
10. **Violent deaths, ages 15-19** – number of deaths from homicides, suicides, motor vehicle crashes and other accidents to teens ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 100,000 teens of that age group. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Demographic Data

1. **Child population** – total resident population under age 18, including dependents of the Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Children as percent of total population** – percentage of total population that is under age 18. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
3. **Minority children** – percentage of children under age 18 who are identified as non-white. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Economic Data

1. **Children in poverty** – percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The 1993 poverty threshold was $14,763 for a family of four. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
2. **Children in single parent families** – percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
3. **Per capita income** – annual income per person. Figures are expressed in constant 1996 dollars. Source: USDC, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
4. **Annual wage/salary pay** – average annual wage/salary pay per job. County data indicate annual wage/salary for all jobs located in that county. Employees may reside and work in different counties. Source: USDC, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
5. **Adult unemployment** – percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work. Source: Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security.
6. **High school graduation rate** - number of students who graduated from high school in four years, expressed as percent of total students who were in the same 9th grade cohort. Years indicated are school years. For example, 1992 indicates the 1992-93 school year. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Family Supports Data

1. **Parents paying child support in state system** – percentage of all cases served through Department of Social Services, Division of Child Support Enforcement that receive partial or full payment of their child support order. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
2. **Children receiving subsidized child care** – total number of children participating in one of the following subsidized child care programs: FUTURES, transitional, income-maintenance/income-eligible, at-risk and child care and development block grant. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
3. **Licensed child care capacity** – number of slots in licensed family child care homes, group child care homes and child care centers. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Children receiving cash assistance** – average monthly percentage of population under age 18 that lives in households receiving public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program in 1992 and the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program in 1997. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
5. **Children receiving food stamps** – percentage of population under 18 that lives in households receiving food stamp benefits. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Health/Mental Health Data

1. **Children enrolled in Medicaid** – average monthly percentage of children under 18 who have applied for and have been certified eligible for participation in the Medicaid program. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Public clinic immunization rate** – percent of two-year olds served in Missouri's public clinics who received 4 diptheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP), 3 oral polio virus (OPV) and 1 measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccines and were therefore considered properly immunized. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Children with elevated blood lead levels** - Number of children whose blood contained 10 or more micrograms of lead per deciliter. Rate is expressed as percent of children who were screened. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Children receiving public SED mental health services** – number of children with serious emotional disturbances served by Department of Mental Health's Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services and Medicaid behavioral services, administered by Department of Social Services, Division of Medical Services. Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health; Missouri Department of Social Services.
5. **Juvenile law violation referral rate** – number of referrals to one of the 45 juvenile courts in Missouri for acts that would be violations of the Missouri Criminal Code if committed by an adult. The numbers represent separately disposed court referrals, not individual children. Rate is expressed per 1,000 youths ages 10 through 17. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Missouri Office of Administration.

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CORRECTED

Appendix 3: Composite County Ranks 1995-1998

COUNTY	1995 Rank	1996 Rank	1997 Rank	1998 Rank
St. Charles	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Osage	3	3	1	2
Nodaway	5	4	7	3
Platte	4	5	4	4
Charlton	**1**	**2**	**5**	**5**
Andrew	28	16	17	6
Atchison	7	7	3	7
DeKalb	14	10	11	8
Johnson	**15**	**18**	**16**	**9**
Howard	49	32	31	10
Ste. Genevieve	9	11	12	11
Cass	18	23	14	12
St. Louis	**11**	**14**	**13**	**13**
Ralls	8	9	8	14
Franklin	22	20	20	15
Cape Girardeau	17	19	25	16
Jefferson	**26**	**21**	**21**	**17**
Christian	21	22	36	18
Maries	19	15	44	19
Clay	6	12	22	20
Livingston	**12**	**24**	**23**	**21**
Dade	62	39	75	22
Ray	20	27	40	23
Monroe	32	52	41	24
Perry	**33**	**31**	**18**	**25**
Clinton	36	34	30	26
Gasconade	29	38	19	27
Putnam	92	57	27	28
Gentry	**16**	**29**	**6**	**29**
Cooper	30	61	43	30
Boone	41	36	28	31
Lewis	53	25	10	32
Moniteau	**10**	**17**	**24**	**33**
Polk	44	41	34	34
Callaway	43	28	26	35
Worth	66	40	94	36
Warren	**78**	**72**	**63**	**37**
Shelby	13	8	15	38
Grundy	46	47	67	39
Lafayette	37	44	47	40
Cedar	**94**	**87**	**79**	**41**
Cole	23	26	29	42
Caldwell	25	13	42	43
Holt	24	6	9	44
Webster	**48**	**54**	**51**	**45**
Audrain	57	46	33	46
Adair	31	30	37	47
Camden	70	56	61	48
Benton	**45**	**33**	**55**	**49**
Phelps	63	48	45	50
Harrison	40	97	85	51
Bollinger	47	60	35	52
Bates	**68**	**53**	**49**	**53**
Daviess	102	105	57	54
Greene	52	55	48	55
Linn	39	37	54	56
Ozark	**60**	**71**	**65**	**57**
Lincoln	34	51	69	58

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